

Auction

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THE
REMARKABLE COLLECTION
OF THE
IMPERIAL PRINCE KUNG
OF CHINA

1913

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. *The highest bidder to be the Buyer, and if any dispute arises between two or more Bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.*

2. *The Auctioneer reserves the right to reject any bid which is merely a nominal or fractional advance, and therefore, in his judgment, likely to affect the Sale injuriously.*

3. *The Purchasers to give their names and addresses, and to pay down a cash deposit, or the whole of the Purchase-money, if required, in default of which the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.*

4. *The Lots to be taken away at the Buyer's Expense and Risk within twenty-four hours from the conclusion of the Sale, unless otherwise specified by the Auctioneer or Managers previous to or at the time of Sale, and the remainder of the Purchase-money to be absolutely paid, or otherwise settled for to the satisfaction of the Auctioneer, on or before delivery; in default of which the undersigned will not hold themselves responsible if the lots be lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed, but they will be left at the sole risk of the purchaser.*

5. *While the undersigned will not hold themselves responsible for the correctness of the description, genuineness, or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any Lot, and make no Warranty whatever, they will, upon receiving previous to date of Sale trustworthy expert opinion in writing that any Painting or other Work of Art is not what it is represented to be, use every effort on their part to furnish proof to the contrary; failing in which, the object or objects in question will be sold subject to the declaration of the aforesaid expert, he being liable to the Owner or Owners thereof for damage or injury occasioned thereby.*

6. *To prevent inaccuracy in delivery and inconvenience in the settlement of the Purchases, no Lot can, on any account, be removed during the Sale.*

7. *Upon failure to comply with the above conditions, the money deposited in part payment shall be forfeited; all Lots uncleared within one day from conclusion of Sale (unless otherwise specified as above) shall be re-sold by public or private sale, without further notice, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale shall be made good by the defaulter at this Sale, together with all charges attending the same. This Condition is without prejudice to the right of the Auctioneer to enforce the contract made at this Sale, without such re-sale, if he thinks fit.*

8. *The Undersigned are in no manner connected with the business of the cartage or packing and shipping of purchases, and although they will afford to purchasers every facility for employing careful carriers and packers, they will not hold themselves responsible for the acts and charges of the parties engaged for such services.*

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER.

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IMPERIAL ENTRANCE TO PRINCE KUNG'S PALACE

SECOND AFTERNOON'S SALE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1913

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

200—*MINIATURE CARVED IVORY DOUBLE-GOURD AND CHAIN ORNAMENT*

Height of gourd, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; total length, with chain, 31 inches.

The gourd-form carved with reticulated fret border and low-relief bat motifs in movable but not detachable sections, the stopper holding a delicate chain of carved ivory, with tiny bells, baskets and gourds as pendants; carved from one ivory piece, the stopper being held within the larger gourd.

201—*MINIATURE CARVED IVORY DOUBLE-GOURD ORNAMENT WITH CHAIN*

Height of gourd, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; length, with chain, 17 inches.

Carved with reticulated borders and intricate bat and cloud forms in low relief, the stopper holding a delicate ivory linked chain with pendants, carved from one piece and held within the gourd. Similar to preceding.

202—*MINIATURE IVORY DRAGON BARGE*

Height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Height, with stand, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Delicately carved to represent an Imperial pleasure boat in miniature, the head of a dragon forming the figure-head. Deck built with a two-story structure resembling a garden pavilion, showing an open grilled interior with view of the Emperor's chair in each state-room. Accessories include delicate fretwork and railing and an Imperial pendant flying on the staff. Double stand of ivory and teakwood.

203—MINIATURE IVORY PHŒNIX BARGE

*Height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; length, 6 inches.
Height, with stand, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.*

80
Companion to preceding. Delicately carved to represent a *fêng* or phoenix barge in miniature. The deck, built with a two-story structure to resemble a garden pavilion, shows an interior with empty chairs for the Empress's use. Accessories include delicate fretwork and railing, and an Imperial pennant on its staff.

204—SOLID CARVED IVORY HAND-REST

Length, 9 by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

90
Under side with sunken carving, delicately rendered in free relief, presenting a mountainous landscape with eight Taoist immortals riding upon varied fabled animals to the place of meeting. Lao-Tsze is seen on his stork, flying toward those below. Showing marvelous execution in undercutting and free relief. The curved upper surface with inscription signed by Te Yuen. Ta Ch'ing Dynasty.

205—SOLID CARVED IVORY HAND-REST

Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

95
Similar to preceding. The obverse side with sunken decoration, showing fragmentary landscape, including pavilion, lake and boatmen. Underside presenting more elaborate landscape carving, together with a coterie of scholars assembled in a pine grove, beautifully rendered with delicate undercutting. Ta Ch'ing Dynasty.

206—CARVED IVORY HAND-REST

Length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

100
Similar to the preceding, with plain obverse side; underside carved with elaborate landscape subject, including figures of sages or immortals, within pavilions, or crossing upon a bridge, while others appear riding in the sea on the backs of fabled animals. Ta Ch'ing Dynasty.



207—PAIR OF CARVED IVORY VASES

Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Cylindrical form, with panoramic landscape subjects and human figures beautifully carved in bold relief, with undercutting, and showing most minute details. One vase represents an assemblage of Taoist Immortals riding upon fabled animals to their place of meeting; the queen fairy, Si Wang Mu, appearing above on her fabled paradise bird. The pendant vase shows another panoramic landscape, delicately carved, with immortals and deities in free relief, including Shou Lao, the god of longevity, and the goddess of mercy, Kuan-yin, riding on an elephant, while another immortal rides heavenward upon a dragon.

520
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208—*CARVED IVORY HANGING VASE WITH STANDARD OF
TEAKWOOD*

Height, with standard, 13 inches; width, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Graceful form with flaring rim, representing the basket of Lan Ts'ai-ho, a female Rishi or Taoist fairy, delicately rendered in openwork with linked chain and hanger. The reticulation and carved decoration consists of emblematical fruit and butterflies, with border motifs. Ta Ch'ing Dynasty.

209—*RHINOCEROS-HORN CUP*

Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Fashioned in shape of a boat with long prow, the upper part of the stern section carved with the figure of a sage seated before a bower of symbolical flowers. Openwork carving of fruits and foliations. On one side a felicitous inscription. Date: XVIIth century.

210—*CARVED RHINOCEROS-HORN CUP*

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, 7 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Conventional form of libation cup; the sculptured work presenting a landscape with pine trees, pavilion, and numerous figures of sages or scholars occupied in social discourse over their tea and books. Date: XVIIth century. Ming Dynasty. Teakwood stand.

211—*CARVED RHINOCEROS-HORN CUP*

Height, 6 inches; diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Embellished with an openwork landscape and figure subject representing a garden scene with groups of scholars seated at a table, and an approaching horseman followed by a boy with a wheelbarrow. The accessories include a pavilion occupied by a sage, and pine trees with pierced work in the open rendering of the branches. Bears an inscription on one side. Ming Dynasty.

100

COLLECTION OF TOMB JADES

212—GRAYISH-GREEN AND BLACK JADE AMULET

Length, 3 inches.

Representing a recumbent tiger, or *p'i-sieh* emblem, in so-called tomb jade. Carved teakwood stand.

213—JADE GOAT GROUP

Height, 3 inches; length, 3½ inches.

Representing a large goat lying down, with a smaller goat at his side and another on his back. On his flank the *yang* and *yin* symbols. White nephrite with drab tones and black clouding. Has teakwood stand.

451

214—ORIENTAL AGATE PAPER WEIGHT

Height, 2 inches; length, 3½ inches.

In the form of a recumbent tiger, showing interesting gray and brown conglomerate structure. Early XVIIIth century. Has teakwood stand.

215—JADE WATER COUPE

Length, 4½ inches; width, 3½ inches.

In form of a recumbent duck, flattened and hollowed for a writer's water vessel. Light celadon-toned nephrite, showing russet-red clouding. Han Dynasty. Teakwood stand.

216—JADE UNICORN

Height, 3 inches; length, 4½ inches.

Representing the quadruped in recumbent position with legs directly under the body. Celadon-colored nephrite with russet zones. A so-called tomb jade. Han Dynasty. Teakwood stand.

118

217—WHITE AGATE FU LION

Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width, 5 inches.

In recumbent form, resting upon a rock, the grotesque and vigorously carved animal showing translucent gray and yellowish tones. Carved in one piece with its stand.

218—RED AND WHITE JADE COUPE

Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Shallow oblong form with indented corners, plainly fashioned from an old nephrite boulder, showing yellowish-red clouding, from iron rust. Date, probably Ming. Has teakwood stand.

219—DARK STEATITE INK PALLET

Length, 5 inches; width, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Shallow form, surrounded on one side by a lizard-like dragon, with bifurcated tail. Dark olive stone with lighter blendings. Bears Imperial seal mark of the era of Ch'ien-lung (1736-1795). Teakwood stand.

220—ORIENTAL YELLOW AGATE SEAL

Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In form of a mountain, including carving in the form of pine trees, a pavilion and the figure of a sage, with an inscription with the name of the maker: Tong shou yu moo. The seal has not been deciphered; probably used by a literary personage.

221—YELLOW AGATE SMALL MOUNTAIN

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fashioned in the so-called amber-agate (*wōng lur*), also termed *o-lo*, to represent one of the mountain retreats of a scholar. The carving on the obverse includes sheep, a pine tree, a stream, and the sun disk midst cloud forms, beautifully rendered in low relief. Reverse with simple cliffs, and including pine tree carving.

Kallenberg

222—HAN YU JADE EMBLEM

Diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

In annular form, the exterior presenting a series of (*pa kua*) broken bands or divisions, in sunken form, with small boss-like studdings to represent millet grains. Used in the worship of the earth or feminine Deity Earth. Dark nephrite with green and brown zones, showing calcination and earthy incrustations. Han Dynasty.

223—WHITE JADE DAGGER

Length, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Unique example, presenting a single-edged blade, its sides ornamented along the top with a *lei-wên* or angular "thunder scroll" border and the back with carved projections. Handle carved with openwork to represent a dragon in archaic form. Probably served as an emblem of power, or for some ceremonial purpose. Probably Ming. Date uncertain. Mounted on teakwood standard.

224—HAN YU DISK

Diameter, 4 inches.

Height, with stand, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Obverse and reverse presenting the so-called "grain pattern" (*ku-pi*), small millet-like bossing in symmetrical arrangement. Grayish-white nephrite, with yellow markings. Han Dynasty. Teakwood stand.

225—SMALL COLLECTION OF TOMB JADES

Dimension of case, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Consisting of ten varied symbols and pendants, including disks, rings, girdle pendants and jar-shaped amulets. Mounted on silk stands, in a square teakwood case with carved cover.

226—HAN YU DISK

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; total height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Obverse and reverse uniformly presenting small convoluted cloud scrolls. Red nephrite, showing light greenish tones. Used in the worship of the Deity of Heaven. Han Dynasty. Mounted on teakwood stand.

227—JADE CEREMONIAL TABLET

Height, 10 inches; width, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Typical form of a flattened obelisk crossed by a circular band, used in worship in connection with the sun, moon, planets and constellations. Cut from one piece of ancient nephrite, the circular division embellished with a dragon scroll, and the vertical column with an ancient planetary device, at the top, while the three pointed rocks of the "dragon gate" appear below. Reverse carries an incised inscription. Sung Dynasty.

228—LARGE HAN YU DISK

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Height, with stand, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Dark nephrite showing russet-red and grayish celadon intermingled with brown tones. Without decoration, and presenting a shagreen surface. Han Dynasty. Teakwood stand.

229—HAN YU JADE TABLET

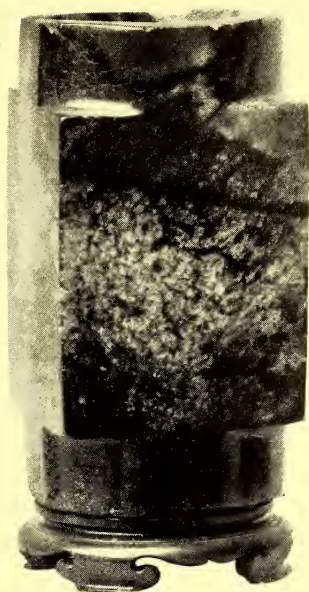
Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In ancient vertical or flattened obelisk form, fashioned in grayish-white nephrite with green, yellow and brownish clouding. Presenting the twelve symbols, or *Chang* ornaments, referred to in classical history as "emblems of the ancients," and illustrated by commentators of the Sung Dynasty. Such emblems were embroidered on the Imperial robes, and in lesser number were restricted to princes and nobles. Reverse sustains two engraved marks of ancient lore. Teakwood stand.

230—ANCIENT STEATITE INK SLAB

Length, 8 inches.

Fashioned in flat oval form, suggesting a fruit, with a dragon carved at one end and a young dragon at either side, with serpentine bodies and cleft tails. Small elliptical hollow for the water. Gray, olive-green and yellowish tones. Date uncertain.



231—HAN YU JADE TUBE

Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; width, 3 inches.

Plain quadrangular shape with hexagonal neck and base. Hollow tubular interior. A form used in ceremonies of worship in connection with the earth or one-quarter thereof. Grayish-green nephrite shows rich russet-red clouding. Han Dynasty.

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110.

232—HAN YU JADE RING SYMBOL

Exterior diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Massive annular form, with carved embellishment on the exterior presenting a pair of *shih-lung* dragons amidst cloud patches, in quest of the flaming jewel. Dark nephrite with russet-red, brown and céladon-colored zones. While probably used for some ritual in the past, it may also have served as a token of respect from feudal princes. Han Dynasty. Mounted on silk-covered base of teakwood.

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233—HAN YU RING SYMBOL

Diameter, 6½ inches; height, with stand, 12 inches.

Flattened annular form, of the prescribed dimensions, the carved embellishment on the two faces presenting tiger-mask lineaments in sunken and outline carving. A princely token of respect, and also formerly used for sacrificial or religious ceremonies. Dark blended nephrite presenting russet-red, olive-green and grayish zones. Han Dynasty. Mounted upon stand.



234—HAN YU JADE DISK SYMBOL

Diameter, 6½ inches; total height, 10½ inches.

Obverse presenting a pair of *shih-lung* dragons with cleft tails and scrolling forms, in low relief; the reverse showing four *pa kua* emblems alternately with four *yang-ying* devices, cut in low relief and finished by a meander border at the edge. Dark blended nephrite showing brown and grayish zones. Han Dynasty. In teakwood standard.

235—*SCHOLAR'S DESK SET IN STEATITE*

Fashioned of dark olive-green *hua-shi*, or steatite, of a rare variety, decorated with the writings of famed scholars. Consisting of nine objects, viz.:

Small table screen with an oblong panel showing a landscape subject, with the inscription, "High mountains, more clouds"; made by Yê Chu. Reverse with a stanza in ancient style, copied from a writer of the T'ang Dynasty.

Ink slab with cover, bearing an inscription copied from Yê Chu, with a studio mark.

Small brush cylinder, with the same seal, and including an inscription of good wishes from the famed writing by Wong Shê Gê, one of the great scholars of the past.

Quadrangular vase bearing a seal and inscriptions copied from four noted scholars.

Oval water receptacle with an inscription.

Oblong hand or brush rest, with inscription meaning, "May your son and grandson live long and prosper," copied by Yê Chu.

Brush rest, representing the five famed mountains and bearing studio seal of the maker and a copy of a queen's seal.

Round color box, bearing inscription: "Yê Chu studio made."

Leaf-shaped tray, carved with stem and veining and having a long inscription on its inner surface.

236—*BLENDED GRAY AND BLACK JADE VASE*

Height, 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter, 4 inches.

Oviform, with dragon and tiger mask carving in relief; shoulder and base encircled by a leaf bordering; fret band at neck. The dark grayish-white nephrite with black flecking and veining.

237—*GRAY JADE INCENSE HOLDER*

Height, 8 inches; width, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Oblong, on four curved legs with grotesque masks; upstanding rim handles. Sides decorated with archaic dragon scroll carving in low relief on a fretted ground and intersected by dentated ridges at the corners and at the centers of the sides. The decoration is concluded at the rim by a meander band. Form and ornament copied from an ancient sacrificial vessel. Date uncertain. Has teakwood cover with *han yü* mounting.



238—BROWN AND GRAYISH-WHITE JADE FIGURE

Height, 6¾ inches; width, 4½ inches.

Carved from an ancient boulder, showing weathered red and yellowish-brown tones, with purplish-gray clouding; the head carved in a white interior zone. Representing Yen-Tsze, one of the Chinese paragons of filial piety, his shoulders and back hidden under the hide of a stag, while he is carrying a bucket for deer's milk to be used for his mother's eyes. Date uncertain. Has teakwood stand.

239—GRAY AND BLACK FLECKED JADE VASE

Height, 6⅜ inches; diameter, 5 inches.

Flattened oviform, with contracted neck and base. Obverse and reverse presenting archaic dragon forms in low relief, with reversed heads surrounding a circular *shou* character. A narrow bordering at neck finishes the decoration. So-called *han yü* or "tomb jade." While its date is uncertain, it may be ascribed to the T'ang or one of the short preceding dynasties. Has teakwood stand.



240—GREEN JADE STATUETTE

Height, 12½ inches; width, 5½ inches.

Representing Kuan-yin (Avalōkitês-vara), the goddess of mercy, sculptured in seated position in olive-green nephrite, her right arm resting on her knee, and holding a *chao-chu* or string of beads in both hands. Ascribable to the T'ang Dynasty. Carved teakwood stand of lotus design.



241—BLACK JADE SHRINE GROUP

Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Height, with stand, 13 inches.

Representing a seated deity, crudely sculptured, flanked by acolyte and a flower vase, the figures within an arched background raised on a stand. The material shows dark brown, gray and black marking. Reverse bears an inscription with date. Eastern Han. Era of King Keen Wa (25-220 A.D.). Attesting seal of Ye Yen Gu Yen, made by his student, Chang Gen Jei. Mounted on a carved teakwood stand, which is surrounded with inscriptions.



242—GREEN SOAPSTONE LION GROUP

Height, 7½ inches; diameter, 10 inches.

Representation of the grotesque *tai shih* or "fu lion," guarding its young and holding the *ch'iu* (ball) emblem. Freely sculptured from an even-toned green steatite. Has open carved teakwood stand.

243—GREEN JADE TABLE SCREEN

Height, 11¼ inches; width, 5⅛ inches.

Height, with stand, 14¾ inches.

Oblong panel of upright form, showing typical "spinach-green" nephrite with a slight speckling of black. Obverse bearing graven characters with gilding in Mongolian script; the reverse plainly polished. Has teakwood stand.

244—UNIQUE JADE CELT-LIKE TABLET

Height, 11½ inches; width, 4 inches.

Large, flattened tapering form as of a broad, inverted lancehead, the lower part finished with a convoluted lanceolation, while the upper end sustains a winged Garuda figure in squatted form. Obverse and reverse include lateral ridges, called "teeth" by the Chinese. The remaining surfaces display hieratic motifs and tiger-mask lineaments, together with small convoluted cloud scrolling. Ascribable to the Ming Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

245—HAN YU JADE TUBE

Height, 8½ inches; width, 3½ inches.

Rectangular, with rounded ring-like neck and base and hollow tubular interior. Grayish-green nephrite showing yellow and brown clouding. A form that was probably used in remote periods in the worship of the Earth. Polished without ornamentation. Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

246—HAN YU JADE TUBE

Height, 11¼ inches; width, 4¼ inches.

Rectangular shape, of prescribed dimensions, with nine horizontal bands on the exterior, interrupted by a single vertical channel on each face. The attenuated neck and base are of rounded, ring-like form. Buff-toned nephrite with green and brown zones. Representing a typical ancient form used for the ceremony of Earth worship. Has teakwood stand. Han Dynasty.



247—*LARGE HAN YU DISK*

Diameter, $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height, with stand, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Obverse and reverse uniformly carved with archaic dragon scrolls. Dark nephrite showing russet-red, brown and grayish zones, together with earthy incrustations from burial. Formerly used for religious worship. Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



248—ANCIENT JADE MOUNTAIN

Height, 7¼ inches; width, 10½ inches.

Sculptured to present a mountain retreat, including a habitation surrounded by rugged cliffs and pine trees. Reverse showing projecting cliffs bare of vegetation and life and a grotto and stream. The buff-toned nephrite includes russet and brown tones or clouding. Has teakwood stand.

249—LARGE CIRCULAR JADE SOUNDING STONE

Diameter, 12½ inches; height, with stand, 23 inches.

Deep gray nephrite with russet-red speckling—a so-called “resonant stone,” fashioned in the form of a flattened fish-dragon, rendered in bold outline. The surface shows a shagreened texture. Favorite ornament for a scholar. Mounted in elaborate teakwood stand.

250—UNIQUE WHITE STEATITE MOUNTAIN

Height, 8¼ inches; width, 15 inches.

Sculptured to represent a mountain scene with pavilions, horsemen, streams, boat and trees. The sides bear inscriptions which suggest the retreat of the “Nine Hermits” of ancient romance. Has teakwood stand.

251—REMARKABLE ANNULAR JADE INSIGNIA

Height, 12½ inches; width, 14¼ inches.

Height, with stand, 25 inches.

Pierced disk in large form (*ta pi*) surrounded on the outer edge by grotesque dragon forms in openwork carving, supported below by two Garudas (half-human and half-bird forms), vigorously executed. The inner circle, symbolizing heaven, shows archaic and hieratic ornament, combined with the tiger-mask lineaments. The embellishment is concluded above the circular open center by a small representation of the three rocks of the “dragon gate” cataract. Dark nephrite presenting a rich russet-red tone. Sui, or T'ang Dynasty. With teakwood stand, including lapis-lazuli and jade mounting.

252—WHITE JADE MOUNTAIN

Height, 7 inches; width, 14½ inches.

White nephrite boulder with slight markings, fashioned in form of a mountain peak. Obverse presenting cliffs and pine trees, and a group of five human figures sculptured in bold relief on a narrow ledge. Reverse includes bare rocky cliffs, defiles and ridges, together with an inscription in gilt characters after Li Hung Chang. Ta Ch'ing Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

253—ANCIENT JADE SOUNDING STONE, OR CH'ANG

Height, 10 inches; width, 20 inches.

Height, with stand, 32 inches.

Flattened composite form presenting outlines of the tiger, tapir and dragon, executed in a perforated design with "thunder scrolls," the tiger well defined in low relief. Dark blended nephrite, including olive-green, russet-red and grayish tones. Suspended within a teakwood standard of regulation form. Han Dynasty.

254—DARK-GREEN JADE MOUNTAIN

Height, 15¾ inches; width, 14½ inches.

Fashioned from a large nephrite boulder to represent one of the five famed mountain peaks of China. The deep olive-colored, massive and smoothly polished perpendicular cliff bears poetical inscriptions lightly engraved, from essays composed by the Emperor Ch'ien-lung, and copied direct. The date and the Imperial and other seals are included. Has teakwood stand.

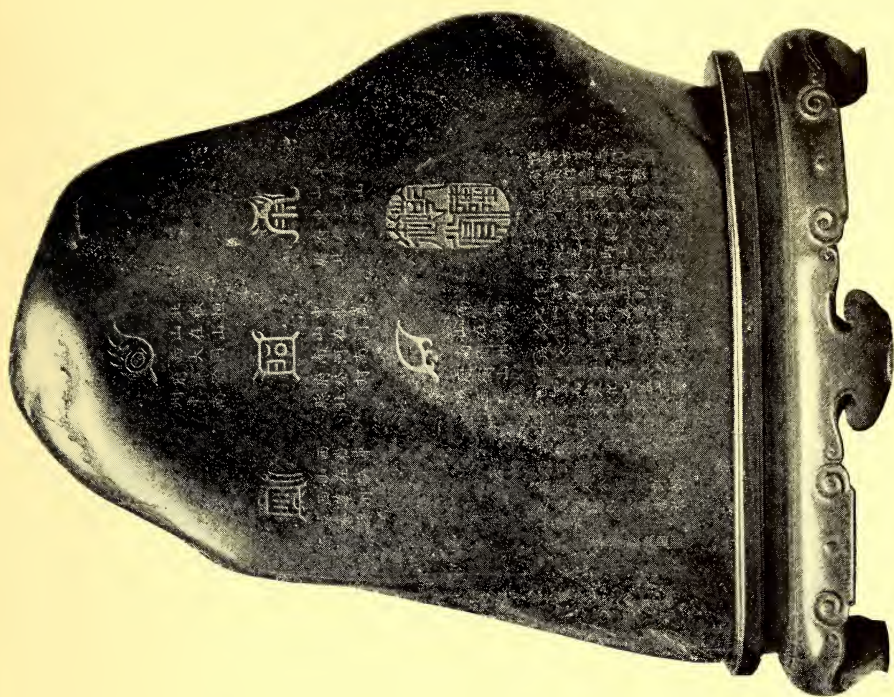
(Illustrated.)

The extract from Ch'ien-lung's essays is as follows:

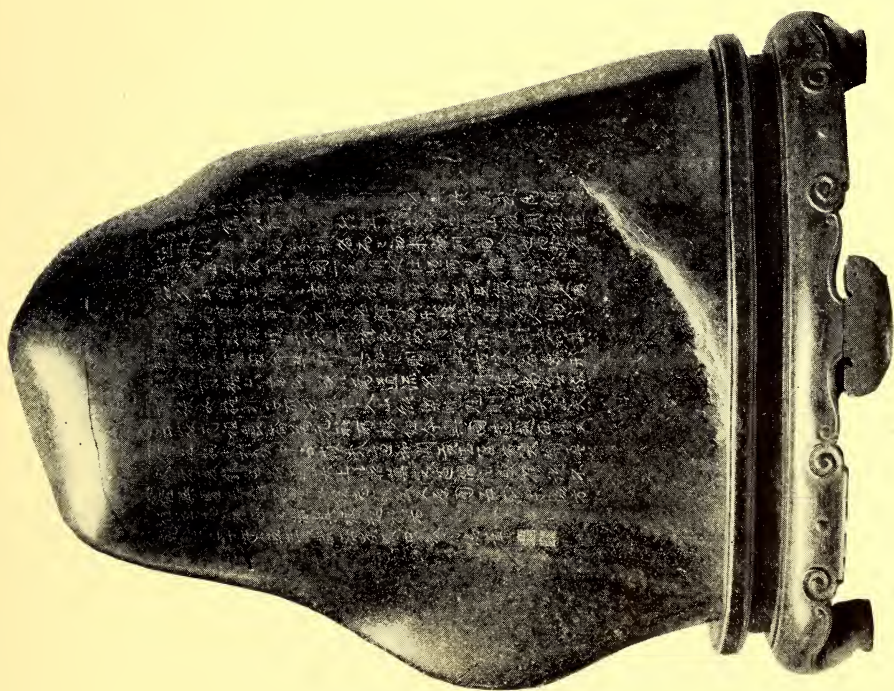
The names of the "Five Mountains" appear in the classic poetry "Shi-Kyo," and the real sketches of them have been found in the Household Book of the Emperor Bu of the Han Dynasty, although what is mentioned about them therein is mostly without foundation, and literary men do not attach any importance to these stories.

However, such an indication only tells us how the mountains changed in appearance, turning and growing as do writings. The names are given according to the forms, but the drawn sketches do not correspond with these descriptions. In the old Geography of the Imperial Household there are several real drawings of the five mountains.

One of them was made by Du Whang, a man of the Ming Dynasty, and his work contains names of the spirits of the mountains, and their titles, powers and duties, while we fail to find any of these traditions in the official records. No doubt the men of later periods exaggerated what were mentioned in the Household books.



254



254

All things green and yellow were not like human beings, and exist subject to the natural law. What, then, can be said about the real appearance of the mountains?

In order to prove the identity of the old writings corresponding to the forms, Dong Bang Dah was appointed for the observation. As a result, it was found that the present forms agree with the old descriptions in "Ko Sheng," the book published in the Chou Dynasty, B.C.

The idea of the sketching of the mountains can be proved by "Roku-Kyo" (six classical books). It might have nobly explained itself as do the things in Yao's religion.

If we accept what Pop-Po-tze [a Chou sage] says, "Entering amidst the mountains can defend us from any dangers or evils," we will be liars.

If the five mountains were originated as were the Kuin-Ling, there must show an appearance of the root.

According to the Geography these run through the Western Extreme. Why should we limit ourselves to worship those within our boundary?

Once upon a time Hoa-Ting (a tribe of the Han period) presented us with some jades, and also great instruments for measuring high mountains, and they took the records of the five mountains in order to enrich the prosperity of our territorial resources.

Some old descriptions were not true, I mean the things mentioned in the old "Grand Geography," as, comparing again, they do not agree with each other, and I hereby correct the misinformation and express my idea on the subject.

Ch'ien-lung, 35th year,
middle of Autumn,
8th month,
Imperial Writing.

Translation of the two seals:

UPPER SEAL		LOWER SEAL	
Use spare time refreshing yourself	Sho	Contentment and Pleasure	Duc
	Ha		Sing
	Yü		Huang
	Ching		Tsu

Of the "Five Mountains":

The Eastern mountain, named "Tai-sen," is situated at Tai-An-Fu (a city) in Sen-ton province, north of Tai-on province.

The Western mountain, named "Wha-Sen," is situated in Sen-si province, Wha-chow district, north of Wha-yen province.

The Southern mountain, named "Hang-Sen," is situated at Hang-chow-Fu (a city) in Hue-Nan province, west of Hang-Sen province.

The Northern mountain, named "Hang-Sen," is situated at Ta-Tung-Fu in Sen-Si province, southeastern part of Whi-Yuen-Chow province.

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF
CHINESE BRONZES



255—ANCIENT BRONZE BEAKER

Height, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Trumpet shape, used for sacrificial wine ceremonies, middle section showing relief ornament of archaic hieratic scrolls between projecting vertical ridges. The remaining surfaces are plain and have a rich olive-brown patina speckled with yellow and green. A characteristic Chou form, attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



256—ANCIENT BRONZE SACRIFICIAL VESSEL

Height, 7¼ inches; width, 6 inches.

Oblong shape raised on four tubular feet and with two arched rim handles. The corners have vertical ridges, and an upper decorative band is enriched with archaic dragon-scrolls and small fretted ground-work. The thick incrustated patina shows malachite-green tones of rare quality. Interior bears Chou mark; Imperial seal of Wên Wang, founder of the Chou Dynasty (1169 B.C.), and has a similar green patina. Has teakwood cover and stand, the former with a jade ornament intricately carved in relief and undercutting.



257—BRONZE LIBATION VESSEL

Height, 8½ inches; width, 7 inches.

Ancient inverted helmet-shaped body, with prolonged lips, raised on three tapering feet like spear-heads and encircled by simple bands. Looped side handle. Two short stems with conical knobs rise from the rim. Rich blended brown patina with malachite-green zones. A Shang Dynasty type; probably late Chou, or Han. Similar examples figure in native books on ancient bronze. Has teakwood stand.



210

258—COVERED BRONZE WINE JAR

Height, 7½ inches; width, 4½ inches.

Elliptical form with bulbous body raised on low, spreading base. Archaic ornament presenting hieratic cartouches and other motifs in low relief. The interior has an ancient impressed *wan-tse* mark which is repeated on the inside of the bronze cover with slight variation. The patina shows deep olive-brown and green tones. Characteristic of the Chou Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



259—BRONZE SACRIFICIAL VESSEL

Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Used for fragrant wine. Molded in the shape of a dove, which carries on its back a bronze vase (*ch-iu ch'ê tsun*), and rests upon its two feet and its heavy downward-curved tail. The ornamentation is conventional and strong, and the whole is well cast. The patina with thick incrustations shows blended reddish-brown and green tones. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. A similar shape figures in the *Hsi Ch'ing Ku Ch'ien* (Catalogue of Ancient Bronzes) published under the Emperor Ch'ien-lung's direction in 1751. Has carved teakwood stand.

260—ANCIENT BRONZE TRIPOD

Height, 6 inches; width, 7½ inches.

Bulbous form, with angular upturned handles; on three curving feet without ornament. An upper rim on the body bears an incised mark of dedication, added during the Ming era. Such vessels were originally used for sacrificial food offered to ancestors. Blended russet and brown patina with verdigris-colored incrustations. Fine Han example; figured in ancient bronze catalogues. Has teakwood stand and cover, modeled after the antique.

261—INLAID BRONZE VESSEL

Height, 6½ inches; length, 7½ inches.

Molded in the hollow, standing form of a rhinoceros (*hsi*), with long ears; hinged lid on the top of the back. A collar encircling the neck is inlaid with a silver fret design, while other silver inlay is in the form of convolutions on the sides of the body, the legs and the head. Used during the Chou Dynasty to hold wine for sacrificial purposes. The olive-brown patina is blended with greenish tones. An interesting Chou form; attributable to the T'ang or Sung Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

262—ANCIENT BRONZE BEAKER

Height, 9 inches; diameter, 5⅝ inches.

Trumpet shape. Originally used for sacrificial wine offerings, upon altars, to ancestors. Later fitted with holes for suspension. The central and lower section uniformly ornamented with fret patterns, amid which appear four small bosses. The upper section is without embellishment. Exterior and interior show a blended brown and malachite-green patina. A Chou type, figuring in ancient works on bronzes; attributable to the close of the Han era. Has teakwood stand.

263—BRONZE LIBATION TRIPOD CUP

Height, 8¾ inches; diameter, 5½ inches.

Archaic mortar-form, for sacrificial wine, with two small rim knobs and curved side handle; raised on three curved and pointed feet. The contracted center is ornamented by a dragon-scroll band of primitive form involving tiger masks. Dark olive-brown and green patina. The interior bears Chou marks. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has rich carved openwork stand.



264—ANCIENT BRONZE MORTAR

Height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Massive form with simple ornamentation of a narrow incised scroll bordering, followed below by a series of elliptical protuberant bosses. The deep patina on exterior and interior is rich in russet, red, brown and malachite tones. On the foot are incised the forms of two birds. An early Chou example. Has teakwood cover, with old jade ornament carved in form of the lotus and aquatic birds, and a teakwood stand.



265—*GOLD-INCRUSTED BRONZE TRIPOD VESSEL*

Height, 5 inches; width, 8 inches.

Lenticular shape with vertical ridges and annulets; raised on three small figurine feet, in the form of standing bears. In the upper rim border are raised rosettes, and archaic dragon scrolls which are repeated on the lower band. Oblong panels sustain mottled brown and gold clouding. Attributable to the Sung Dynasty. Has teakwood stand and cover, the latter surmounted by jade ornament.



266—*INLAID BRONZE TRIPOD VESSEL*

Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In the shape of three coalescent grotesque monster heads, presenting the tiger (*haou t'een*) lineaments, with silver damascening in combination with relief casting, and ending in three tapering feet. Low spreading neck, with rim supporting two angular handles. A rich mottled patina, showing brown and malachite-green, covers the surface. Interior bears mark (name of vessel) in Chou characters. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood cover with jade ornament, and teakwood stand.



267—ANCIENT BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR

Height, 5¼ inches; diameter, 7¾ inches.

Graceful round spreading form with two recurved monster-head handles of primitive design. The body, raised upon a low circular base, has a hieratic and serrated leaf bordering. The shoulder band, with archaic dragon scrolls and conventional tiger masks in low relief, is succeeded by a central band with hieratic motifs involving the *tao tieh* or admonitory lineaments of the gluttonous ogre. Another dragon scroll design, similar to the shoulder band but without masks, finishes the base. Rich patina, deeply incrustated, with malachite-green tones intermingled with dark purplish-blue. Interior bears a Chou mark of dedication. A similar example figures in the "Hsi Ch'ing Ku Ch'ien," published in 1751. Attributed to the Chou Dynasty. Fitted with teakwood stand.

268—BRONZE TRIPOD INCENSE BURNER

Height, 6½ inches; diameter, 5½ inches.

Of circular shape, curiously indented, the bulbous body tapering into the three feet; two upturned handles. An ornamental border below the rim bears an archaic dragon scroll with fretted groundwork of blended green and brown tones. An early form figured in native works on ancient bronze. Probably of the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand and cover, the latter enriched with a carved jade knob.

269—ANCIENT BRONZE BEAKER

Height, 10¼ inches; diameter, 6 inches.

Trumpet shape. Used for sacrificial wine offerings. A central ornamentated band with two vertical ridges and a series of small bosses reveals convoluted fret motifs, and similar fret designs appear on the spreading base, with bossing. Coated with a deep russet-red patina. The foot bears a Chou mark "*Mon-chu*," and hieroglyphics expressive of learning. Attributable to the Han era. Has carded teakwood stand.

270—ANCIENT BRONZE BEAKER

Height, 9 inches; diameter, 7 inches.

With wide body, flaring neck and but slightly spreading base; used for sacrificial wine ceremonials. The middle section has a relief ornamentation which involves the admonitory lineaments of the *t'ao t'ieh yên* (ogre masks), with fretted ground and vertical divisions. Neck and base are plain but present a rich blended russet-red, green and olive-brown patina. Chou type, attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

271—ANCIENT BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR

Height, 5 inches; diameter, 9½ inches.

Graceful rounded form with projecting animal-head handles. The neck and base bear convoluted scroll bands, interrupted by vertical ridges below and conventional tiger masks above. The bend of the body is marked by a series of uniform flutings. Rich brown and green patina. The bottom of the interior carries an inscription in sixteen characters, expressive of nobility and high ideals. Fine Chou type. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Fitted with teakwood stand and cover, the latter mounted with a carnelian ornament.



272—REMARKABLE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL VESSEL

Height, 6½ inches; diameter, 10 inches.

Graceful round spreading form, with monster-head handles of primitive type. The body on a low base with slightly spreading foot presents relief ornament in vigorous hieratic design, with vertical ridges, involving the (*haou t'een*) lineaments of a greedy monster. Rich green and brown patina both without and within. A similar example figures in the great catalogue of bronzes printed by directions of the Emperor Ch'ien-lung in 1751. Ascribed to the Chou Dynasty. Has teakwood stand and teakwood cover with carved jade ornament.

575



273—ANCIENT BRONZE BOWL

Height, 5½ inches; diameter, 8 inches.

Conventional round form, with slightly flaring rim and low, spreading base. Its archaic ornament includes hieratic scrolls and the admonitory lineaments of the *t'ao t'ieh-yên* or ogre masks, with bosses and recurrent fretwork. Rim and base are finished with primitive dragon borders, with two masks appearing at the sides above. The olive-brown patina shows earthy incrustations. The interior has an ancient Chou inscription, "bright intelligence," with the name, "Quong Ming Lek." Probably late Chou. Has teakwood cover with carved jade ornament and a teakwood stand.



274—ANCIENT BRONZE HANGING BOTTLE

Height, 11¼ inches; diameter, 6 inches.

Cucumiform, tapering toward the curved aperture and with a circular rimmed base. One side is fitted with two differing loops, for suspension. The body is ornamented with a series of overlapping scales, arranged in four rows, with a band of archaic scrolls at the neck. Russet-brown and green patina. Han type; attributable to the Posterior Chou or Northern Sung Dynasty. Teakwood base.



275—SMALL ANCIENT BRONZE BELL

Bell: Height, 9 inches; width, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

With stand: Height, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lenticular shape. The obverse and reverse present four oblong panels each, each of which holds four bosses, and a curved band of bosses passes below them on either face. Green and brownish patina in thick incrustations. Presumably a Shang or early Chou specimen. Has arched teakwood standard.



276—BRONZE HANGING VASE WITH COVER

Height, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, 7 inches.

Ovoid, with conventional tiger-head handles and rings, linked with chain and cross-bar for suspension. An ornamental band of archaic scrolling dragon forms encircling the middle is followed below by a twisted cord pattern. The remaining smooth surface is covered with a blended patina in rich tones of green and olive-brown. The homogeneous cover has two loose rings attached. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. The teakwood stand bears a gilt inscription; from Ch'ien-lung's private collection to the present owner.

277—BRONZE SACRIFICIAL TRIPOD VESSEL

Height, 7½ inches; diameter, 6¼ inches.

875
Rounded body with upturned rim handles and three tubular feet. The main embellishment consists of a wide geometrical and latticed diaper band, in low relief, involving small flat dots to represent bosses. The upper border shows archaic dragon scrolls with similar fretting. Covered uniformly with a rich olive-brown and lustrous malachite (*shih lu*) patina. Interior has two Chou marks, impressed in the casting. Ascribable to the late Chou or early Han Dynasty. Has cover of teakwood, with carved jade ornament, and teakwood stand.

426
278—BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR

Height, 5½ inches; diameter, 10 inches.

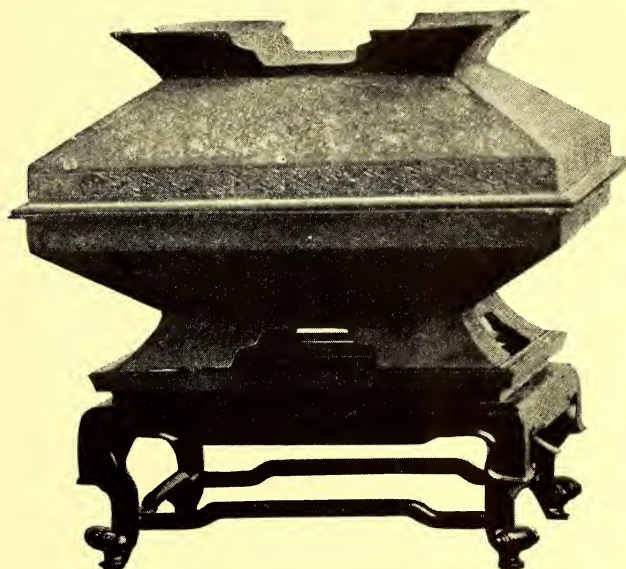
Graceful rounded cup-shape, with projecting animal-head handles in conventional curves. Ornamented with an archaic scroll border below the rim, with conventional tiger masks on either side. A similar archaic border surrounds the base, with small vertical divisions at the sides. Rich olive-brown and verdigris-colored patina. On the interior of the bottom, an ancient incused mark. Chou type; attributable to the Han Dynasty. A similar example figures in the "Hsi Ch'ing Kü Chien" (catalogue of ancient bronzes), published in 1751 by order of the Emperor Ch'ien-lung. Has teakwood stand and cover, the latter mounted with a white jade ornament.

500
279—ANCIENT BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR

Height, 5 inches; diameter, 9½ inches.

Graceful rounded form with projecting monster-head handles holding ornamental loops with drops. Neck and base ornamented with small convoluted scrolls and fret, interrupted by vertical ridges below and conventional tiger masks above. The bulbous body is uniformly fluted, and a solid rich brown patina includes spottings of verdigris hue. Inscription on the interior. Fine Chou form; attributable to the Han Dynasty. Fitted teakwood stand and cover, the latter mounted with a carnelian agate ornament.

NOTE: A similar example figures in the "Hsi Ch'ing Kü Chien" catalogue of ancient bronzes, published in 1751, by order of Emperor Ch'ien-lung.



280—ANGULAR BRONZE VESSEL WITH COVER

Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

260

Oblong shape with slanting sides, raised on a beveled base with arched openings. The incised ornament presents uniformly a delicately interlaced pattern of serpentine scrolls, including that on the cover, which is a reversed counterpart of the vessel itself. Dull greenish patina. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has tall teakwood stand.

281—ANCIENT CYLINDRICAL BRONZE VASE

Height, 8 inches; diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

190
In the form of an upright spool with wide flanges. Archaic dragon-scroll and fret bands and monster-heads ornament the cylindrical body, and the flanges have incised gadroon borders. Fine patina of pale red, brown and green flecking. Fitted with a copper fire-pan or flower holder. Underneath the foot a mark meaning "left side," indicating probably that it was one of a set. Attributable to the T'ang or Sung era. Has teakwood stand.

550
282—ANTIQUE BRONZE TRIPOD VASE

Height, 10 inches; diameter, 7 inches.

Rounded caldron-shape, with three vertical dentated ridges, three tubular feet and two arched rim handles. The hieratic embellishment covering the entire body of the bronze between the ridges involves the admonitory ogre (*t'ao t'ieh yên*) lineaments, against a fretwork ground. The interior bears a Chou measure mark. Coated with a thickly incrustated patina in blended verdigris-green and brown tones. Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand and cover, the latter surmounted by a jade bird ornament.

550
283—ANCIENT BRONZE SACRIFICIAL TRIPOD

Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, 8 inches.

With globular body, and arched handles on the outer rim. The full and rounded body, raised on three tapering feet, presents a massive, plain surface, with a richly blended patina, the incrustation including tones of malachite-green, russet-red and olive-brown. Attributable to the T'ang or Sung Dynasty. Has teakwood cover and stand.

550
284—ANCIENT BRONZE VASE

Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Quadrilateral, with ovated contour, contracted neck and short pyramidal base. Two of the sides present conventional mask handles with loops and loose rings; the remaining surfaces are plain and sustain a rich red and green patina. A typical example of the early Han era. Figured in ancient works on bronzes. Has teakwood stand.



728

285—ANCIENT BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR

Height, 6½ inches; diameter, 11½ inches.

Graceful rounded shape with projecting monster-head handles with curved loops and drops. The neck and low base sustain conventional archaic dragon-scroll borders, in low relief, and on the neck are grotesque masks. Patina showing olive-brown tones, with malachite-green zones. Similar examples figure only in the most noted collections. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand and cover, the latter mounted with a carved carnelian agate knob.



286—ANTIQUE BRONZE TRIPOD

Height, 10 inches; diameter, 7 inches.

Tripartite bulbous shape, with upturned angular handles at the rim, and raised upon three tall tapering feet. The archaic ornamentation in relief presents grotesque lineaments of animals, together with protuberant bosses on an impressed ground of recurrent fretwork. Shows a coating of brown patina and the remains of old gilding, and has a single-character mark meaning "high" or "great" treasure. Chou type; probably made during the Yüan or Ming eras. Has teakwood stand and cover, the latter with a carnelian agate ornament.

287—BRONZE SACRIFICIAL TRIPOD

Height, 7¼ inches; diameter, 9¼ inches.

Low, rounded body, on three feet with archaic masks, and with two angular upstanding rim handles. The surface embellishment presents a double bordering of archaic dragon-scrolls, impressed between lateral ridges. The exterior of this vessel shows a thickly incrustated patina of blended russet, brown and green tones. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has carved teakwood stand and cover.

288—ANCIENT BRONZE BEAKER

Height, 13⅛ inches; diameter, 7 inches.

Tall, with trumpet lip, slender body and narrow base. The middle section and the base bear vertical ridges and the admonitory *t'ao t'ieh yên* masks, on a ground of small impressed fretting. The remaining ornament beneath the neck consists of palmation forms. Red and green patina. Sung Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

289—ANCIENT BRONZE TRIPOD WITH COVER

Height, 7¼ inches; diameter, 10 inches.

Globular (*Ting*) form with angular upturned handles, and raised on three plain curved legs. Originally used for sacrificial food in ancestor-worship ceremonies. Encircled by impressed bands of rope scroll and a projecting mid-band in elliptical bead forms. The bronze cover, with three rings, shows archaic dragon-scroll bordering. Richly mottled patina of russet-red and olive-brown tones. Fine example of the Chou Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

290—ANCIENT BRONZE WINE VESSEL

Height, 11 inches; diameter, 11½ inches.

Flat pilgrim-bottle shape, with slightly raised elliptical panels on a low pyramidal base. On the shoulders small loops with loose rings. The smooth sides, without ornamentation, have a mottled patina showing soft tones of brown, red and green. Fine late Chou type; probably made during the early Han era. A similar example figures in one of the private native catalogues of ancient bronzes. Has teakwood stand.



4783
291—*LARGE GILT BRONZE DUCK CENSER*

Height, 13½ inches; length, 11½ inches.

The duck is life size and is represented with open beak, walking on a rocky elevation surrounded by wave crests. Divided through the middle, the upper section forming the cover. Parcel gilt; where worn shows a coating of brown patina. Attributable to the Ming Dynasty.

292—COVERED BRONZE SACRIFICIAL TRIPOD VESSEL

Height, 10 inches with cover; width, 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Rounded, caldron-shaped body, raised on three curved feet with dragon-head knees, and with two arched rim handles. Impressed borders above and below a lateral ridge show fretted diaper and *lei-wên* (meander) motifs. The bronze cover, in low form, sustains a lion-crest center and three attached rings, and interlaced diaper and annular borders. Fine green patina. Attributable to the Sung Dynasty.

293—ANCIENT BRONZE TRIPOD WITH COVER

Height, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, 10 inches.

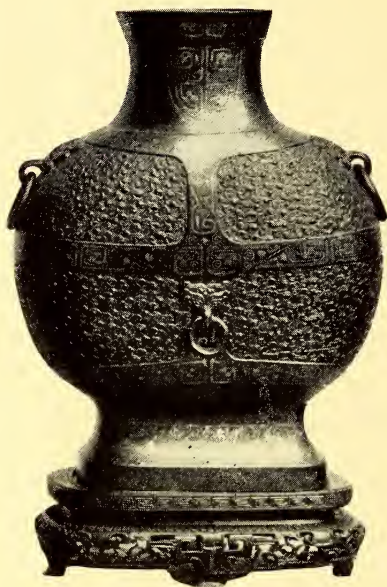
Globular form, with two angular upturned handles near the rim, and raised on three plain curved feet. Originally used for sacrificial food in ancestor-worship. The exterior is embellished with intricate borders showing serpentine and dragon-head scrolls, and the original bronze cover carries similar scrolled borders, together with three ring handles. A rich patina of green and olive-brown. A similar form is illustrated in the "Hsi Ch'ing Ku Chien" (catalogue of ancient bronzes published in 1751 under the Emperor Ch'ien-lung). Fine Chou example. Has teakwood stand.

294—ANCIENT BRONZE SACRIFICIAL BOWL

Height, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Wide semi-globular shape with spreading base; used in remote periods for ceremonial offerings of grain or corn. The outer rim is bordered with archaic dragon-scrolls, interrupted by three conventional monster masks. A similar dragon scroll motif appears on the base, while the main surface presents a trellised design, with five rows of pointed *ju* (bosses), assumed to be ancient symbols of nutrition. The interior carries an inscription of two lines. The patina shows a fine blending of russet-red, brown and green tones. Attributable to the Chou Dynasty. Has carved teakwood stand and cover, the latter with carved jade ornament.

NOTE: A similar example figures in the famed collection of Baron Sumitome Paka.



295—*ANTIQUÉ DAMASCENED BRONZE VASE*

Height, 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter, 8 inches.

Globular shape with flattened sides. The narrow rounded ends sustain at the shoulders grotesque animal heads, with loops and loose rings, a third loose ring appearing in front. The sides and ends are crossed by horizontal and vertical bands, damascened with gold and silver dragon-scrolls, which divide the surface of the body into four panels of impressed, wave-crested diapering in low relief. The attenuated neck has an inlaid leaf bordering, and the low oblong base sustains inlaid dragon borders to match the design of the cross bands. Fine Han shape; attributable to the T'ang or Sung Dynasty. Has teak-wood stand.



296—ANTIQUE BRONZE VESSEL

Height, 8½ inches; diameter, 9 inches.

Wide oviform contour, with short neck, and two grotesque-head handles. The embellishment includes two bands with archaic scroll and boss motifs, and the broad shoulder carries an impressed ornamentation of convoluted scrolls, while the spaces below display a fretted net (*lo wen*) pattern, combined with bosses. The patina shows evenly blended tones of russet brown and green. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



297—GOLD-INCRUSTED BRONZE VASE

Height, 11¼ inches; diameter, 10½ inches.

Flattened pilgrim-bottle shape (*Ho*), with small round neck and quadrangular base. The two narrow sides have mask handles and loops, the flattened obverse and reverse presenting incrustated gold in plain horizontal and intersecting vertical bands which form oblong divisions displaying dragon-scroll motifs. These are continued on the narrow sides. Rich brown patina. Panel underneath bears date mark: "Second month of the second year of Tê Ong's time." Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



298—INLAID BRONZE ANIMAL WINE VESSEL

Height, 10 inches; length, 13½ inches.

A mythological rhinoceros, called *hsi*, molded in hollow form to hold wine, such as were used for sacrificial purposes during the Chou Dynasty. The hinged lid on back shows a bird's head, which, like the collar around neck, the forehead, the eyes and tail, is studded with turquoise, whilst the body is enriched with gold and silver inlay in the form of large concentric scrolls. Rich patina of malachite-green. Attributed to the T'ang or early Sung Dynasty, but may be older. Has teakwood stand.

NOTE: A similar shape is illustrated in the "Hsi Ch'ing Ku Chien," published in 42 folio volumes, by direction of the Emperor Ch'ien-lung in 1751.



299—INLAID BRONZE WINE KETTLE

Height, 9 inches; diameter, 10 inches.

Low globular shape, with phoenix-head spout and dragon handle, linked to the neck, and with an open spiral work body. Raised on three small feet formed by bear-like figures, that support small phoenixes with outstretched wings. Body, encircled by bands of silver and gold inlaid dragon-scrolls, sustains contiguous fret patterns in linear bands delicately impressed in the original casting. The brown patina shows malachite-green zones. Interesting Chou shape; figured in several works on ancient Chinese bronzes. Probably made during the T'ang or Sung Dynasty. Has original bronze cover and modern teakwood stand.



300—INLAID BRONZE DUCK WINE VESSEL

Height, 13½ inches; length, 16½ inches

Molded in conventional form; curving neck with beak serving for a graceful spout; handle linked to rim by small unicorns. The body has short rump feathers and rests on the web-feet. The *niellé* embellishment (known in China as *chin yin ssu*), shows archaic scrolls to suggest wings and feathers. The neck is encircled by a series of corded bands enclosing small raised rosettes. Patina of olive-brown and green tones. Han form; attributable to an early period of the Sungs. Has low teakwood stand.



301—INLAID BRONZE ANIMAL WINE VESSEL

Height, 10½ inches; length, 11 inches.

Molded in the hollow form of a mythical rhinoceros (*hsi*), with a vase on its back, to hold sacrificial wine (*ch'iu hsi tsun*). The inlaying over the quadruped's body and the surfaces of the wine beaker on its back is largely of archaic scrolls, executed in silver and gold niello, the rich patina including olive-brown and green tones. An early Chou type, figured in various works on old bronzes. Probably executed during the T'ang or Sung Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

302—ANTIQUE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR

Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, 13 inches.

Graceful rounded form with lateral *arête* ridges and two projecting monster-head handles, on low spreading base; hieratic motifs in low relief, involving *t'ao t'ieh*, lineaments of the tiger, or gluttonous ogre, in conventional form. Base showing archaic dragon-scroll designs between the ridges. Dark olive-green patina. Ascribable to the close of the Han era. Impressed mark in interior of bottom. Fitted with teakwood cover and stand, the former having a jade elephant ornament.

303—ANCIENT BRONZE TRIPOD BOWL

Height, 9 inches; diameter, 11 inches.

Round, with angular upturned rim handles, and raised on three feet; ornamented with a bordering of detached *lei-wên* or "thunder scrolls." Richly mottled patina showing blended russet-red, brown and green tones. The interior has an ancient incuse mark in two characters—probably a name. Attributable to the Chou era. Has teakwood cover with jade ornament including a carved stand.

304—ANCIENT BRONZE VASE

Height, 12 inches; diameter, 8 inches.

Rare baluster-form with tapering neck and spreading base. The shoulder sustains two conventional monster-head handles with annular loops, while two smaller loops are attached to the neck above. Linear bands encircle the neck, shoulder and base. The patina shows deep brown and verdigris-green tones, with earthy incrustations from burial. Attributable to the Shang or early Chou Dynasty.

305—ANCIENT BRONZE VASE

Height, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Quadrilateral, with contracted neck and swelling body. On two sides are conventional mask-like handles, with loops. The other sides are without ornament and all sustain a rich and mottled patina in olive-brown, russet-red and green tones. Ascribable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



306—UNIQUE STUDDERED BRONZE VESSEL

Height, 7½ inches; diameter, 11½ inches.

Broad oviform, with contracted neck and slightly flaring rim. The rare ornamentation, aside from a serrated bordering of triangles on the shoulder, presents the oblique net pattern (*lo-wên*) in small impressed lozenge fretting and studded with turquoise bosses. Fine patina of russet-reds and greens. A Han type; attributed to a succeeding period. Has teakwood stand.



307—COVERED BRONZE SACRIFICIAL VESSEL WITH BASE

Height, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Shallow urn-shape, with openwork cover and separate base, the pierced designs uniformly showing flat undulating scrolls and small intersecting pierced details. The cover, of similar openwork, sustains three attached handles in recurved forms. The hexagonal bronze stand, with scrolled openwork panels, has a small railing. Coated uniformly with blended brown and green patina. Under side of cover bears an incised inscription with the name of the vessel, "Han P'an," and on the top of the middle section is another inscription. Attributed to the Han Dynasty. Fitted with extra teakwood stand.



308—*ANTIQU*E BRONZE TRIPOD VESSEL

Height, 12 inches; diameter, 10 inches.

Archaic coalescent shape with three tapering feet and two up-turned handles. The bulbous surface presents the lineaments of the admonitory (*haou-t'een*) ogre in low relief, while the neck is bordered by imbricated cloud scrolls in narrow bands. The incrustated old patina appears to be supplemented by touches of varied tones of lacquer. An interesting example, with an inscription of name (*Wang Ch'i mon?*) on the interior. Attributable to a period of the five dynasties succeeding the Han. Has carved teakwood stand and cover, the latter ornamented with an old carved jade knob.



309—ANCIENT BRONZE JAR WITH COVER

Height, 10½ inches; diameter, 13 inches.

Round, with projecting dragon-headed handles; on three feet with monster-head embellishments. The body presents a series of six grooved bands, followed above by an angular scroll border at the rim, and a bordering of gadroons finishes the base. The original cover, with similar grooves and ornament, is surmounted by a flanged knob. Rare patina of malachite, red and brown tints, and in parts thickly incrustated. Ascribable to the Chou Dynasty. Has teakwood stand with white jade plaquette center.



310—BRONZE SACRIFICIAL TRIPOD VESSEL

Height, 11 inches; diameter, 8½ inches.

Rounded body raised on three cylindrical legs, with two angular upstanding rim handles; the simple linear ornament consists of characteristic ancient meander bands in concentric scroll and key fretted forms. Exterior displays an unusually rich malachite (*shih-lu*) green patina with polished brilliancy. The interior is thickly covered with green incrustation, showing obscure incused mark—Chou type. Made toward the close of this dynasty—third or fourth century B.C. Has teakwood cover surmounted by an ancient jade ornament showing dragon and clouds delicately carved—fretted work. Stand of carved teakwood.

NOTE: A similar form is illustrated in the private catalogue of Baron Sumitome Paka



311—UNIQUE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL EWER WITH COVER

Height, 13¼ inches; length, 12 inches

Composite form of a mythological animal, propitiated as the queller of dragons and river monsters from the remote epoch of the Great Yü of Hsia, whose eulogy was handed down on a bronze ox. Cast in grotesque form, with bold relief details, including lizard-like dragons or *shih-lungs*, gluttonous-ogre lineaments, enormous tusks, huge mandibles, strongly defined eyes, outstanding ears and curling horns. The curved tail serves both for handle and as a fifth leg. The cover is formed by the upper part of the body, and bears lizard and mask-like presentments. The four legs, in tapering triangular form, suggest long tiger teeth. Coated with a rich olive-brown patina, showing slight variations of yellow and greenish tones.

This remarkable example appears to be unique, in technique and general conformation. Assumably of the Chou Dynasty. Has teak-wood stand with white jade plaquette carved in relief with figures.

(*Illustrated.*)

312—ANTIQUE BRONZE WATER BOTTLE

Height, 14⅝ inches; diameter, 9 inches.

Graceful bottle-shape, with slender neck, bulbous six-lobed top and spreading body, without ornamentation, presenting a richly mottled patina of russet-red, brown and green hues. A similar bottle figures in the "Hsi Ch'ing Ku Chien" (catalogue of ancient bronzes, published under the Emperor Ch'ien-lung, in 1751), ascribed to the Chou Dynasty. This example may be attributed to the succeeding Han Dynasty.

313—LARGE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR

Height, 10½ inches; diameter, 13 inches.

Broad oviform shape, with short neck and base and slightly flaring rim. On the shoulder are three symbolical ram's-head handles, while the remaining surface, with impressed ornament, presents angular and convoluted scrolls in the primitive form of the so-called *lei-wên* or "thunder scrolls," separated by three lateral ridges. Olive-green patina on the exterior, whilst in the interior the patina is blended with blue and verdigris green incrustations. Ascribable to the T'ang or Sung Dynasty.



314—SACRIFICIAL BRONZE HANGING JAR

Jar: Height, 12½ inches; diameter, 9 inches.

With stand: Height, 18¾ inches; width, 11 inches.

Semi-globular body, with broad neck and swinging handle for suspension (a form of vessel often presented by the old Emperors to deserving subjects) ; used for wine in the ceremonies of ancestor-worship. The ornamentation shows a simple geometrical diapered bordering at the shoulder, together with characteristic mask-like finials on the handle, and a loose cover. The original bronze cover bears a mark in Chou characters. Patina of russet-red, brown and malachite-green tones. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand, with an arch.



315—ANTIQUE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR WITH COVER

Height, 13½ inches; diameter, 9½ inches.

Quadrangular shape with high, rounded shoulder, and of massive casting. On the shoulders are four ox-head handles. The whole is raised on the backs of four small ape-like figures, which serve as feet. Each of the four sides of the body is a network of small, sunken panels, filled with a geometrical oblique fret design, combined with small bosses. The short neck sustains a bordering of archaic dragon scrolls, and the original cover, with slanting sides, shows a geometrical (*lo-wên*) pattern to match the jar, and is surmounted by four grotesque bird forms. Deeply incrustated patina showing russet-red, green, brown and yellowish tones. Possibly a unique example of the Chou or Han era. Has teakwood stand.



316—ANCIENT BRONZE VASE WITH TIGERS

Height, 14 inches; diameter, 7½ inches.

Quadrilateral form with swelling sides; resting on four crouching tigers as feet, and sustaining tiger handles on two sides. Cast with vertical and horizontal cording interrupted by loose knots and enclosing panels enriched with sunken scroll work. The same sunken scroll motifs appear on the sides of the neck. Fine incrustated patina of olive-brown and green. Interesting and early Han example. Has teakwood stand.



317—*ANCIENT BRONZE VASE*

Height, 14½ inches; diameter, 8 inches.

Tall quadrangular shape with ovated contour and receding neck. and short, spreading base. Grotesque monster-head handles on two sides of the neck. The sunken ornament in linear border forms displays serpentine scrolls, succeeded below by a series of overlapping scale borders, arranged in three rows, while the base sustains archaic cloud scrolls. Mottled patina of green and olive-brown. Similar examples figure in native catalogues of ancient bronzes. Early Chou type. Attributable to the T'ang or Sung era. Has teakwood stand.



318—ANCIENT BRONZE VASE

Height, $14\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Tall quadrangular shape with ovated contour and receding neck. Two sides presenting archaic ox-head handles with loops and suspended rings. The surfaces, without other ornament, present a richly mottled patina of russet-red, green and brown. A similar piece figures in one of the famed native catalogues of ancient bronzes. Attributed to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



319—*ANTIQUE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL BOWL*

Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Wide shallow form, with two angular rim handles; on circular spreading foot, the exterior presenting sunken ornamental bordering of celt-like forms. The interior bears an inscription of eight lines, in fine official script of the epoch. Rich patina of russet-red, brown and green tones. Late Chou or early Han. Has carved teakwood stand.



320—ANTIQUE INLAID BRONZE EWER WITH COVER

Height, 14½ inches; diameter, 8 inches.

Fashioned after an archaic sacrificial vessel, with three tapering feet, dragon-head handle and straight spout, the damascened embellishment in silver and gold presenting a triple lanceolation involving vague lineaments of the so-called *t'ao t'ieh* or gluttonous ogre. The original cover includes a bordering of like inlay in scroll ornament, and a narrow interlaced band near the knob. Brown and green patina. Ancient Chou form. Attributable to the T'ang or Sung era. Has teakwood stand.





321—UNIQUE NIELLO AND ENAMEL BRONZE VASE

Height, $14\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Quadrangular shape with swelling body, receding neck and square base. The four sides, sustaining grotesque animal-mask handles with loops and loose rings, are enriched by gold and silver inlaying; green champlevé enamel, together with niello-work in geometrical design and inlaid gold dotting. The neck is encircled by a band of delicate fret design in silver wire. Patina showing deep olive-brown tones of even quality. Han type. Date uncertain; probably of the Sung era. Has teakwood stand.



322—LARGE ANTIQUE BRONZE VASE

Height, 14 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter, 11 inches.

Bulbous body with receding neck and bell-shaped base, the base marked by vertical ridges, the shoulder sustaining two conventional monster-head handles with loops and free suspended rings. The embellishment, including a series of linear grooves and serrated leaf borderings, is completed at the neck by graven phoenix and fish emblems, together with an incuse inscription stating that this vessel was made by Mi Wong about two thousand years ago. The upper rim shows a pair of archaic dragons, rendered in sunken form. Blended patina with thick incrustations and malachite-green tones. Foot underneath bears raised mark in two ancient characters "Wong park." Attributed to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



323—*REMARKABLE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR*

Height, 8 inches; diameter, 18 inches.

Graceful circular form, sustaining projecting monster-head handles with curved loops and drops. The neck ornamented with a band in the form of "thunder scrolls," interrupted by two ox-head masks in relief, the larger surfaces of the rounded body presenting geometrical fretting centered with bosses. The base is finished by a "thunder scroll" motif similar to that of the neck. Interior inscribed with relief mark, meaning "long life." Patina of deep malachite-green tones. Rare Shang example, or possibly early Chou. Fitted with teakwood cover and stand, the former having a jade knob.

(Illustrated.)

324—*LARGE BRONZE VASE WITH COVER*

Height, 15½ inches; diameter, 9½ inches.

Bottle-shape with short, broad neck, and flanged base. Two conventional monster-head handles with loops and free rings at the shoulder, the remaining surface, with ornament, showing a rich patina with a blending of malachite and verdigris-green tones, thickly incrustated. In the interior of neck and base verdigris-green is intermingled with turquoise-blue. The bronze cover, with like patina, sustains four small symbolic animals like unicorns, to serve as handles. Figured in old native work on ancient bronze. Rare Han example. Has teakwood stand.

325—*ANTIQUE DAMASCENED BRONZE VASE*

Height, 14½ inches; diameter, 12 inches.

Quadrilateral with rounded edges, short receding neck and slightly spreading base. Two sides present grotesque projecting serpentine-headed handles. The damascened embellishment in gold and silver, presenting vigorous indulating scrolls and archaic dragon bands with bosses, is succeeded below by a series of four overlapping rows of scale patterns, extending uniformly about the four sides. On the base is a band of similar scales in gadroon form. Olive-brown patina of fine quality. Interior of neck bears an incised inscription giving the name of the vessel, "Goê Chüing Yuan Shang." Attributable to the T'ang or Sung era. Has teakwood cover with white jade ornament and rich teakwood stand.

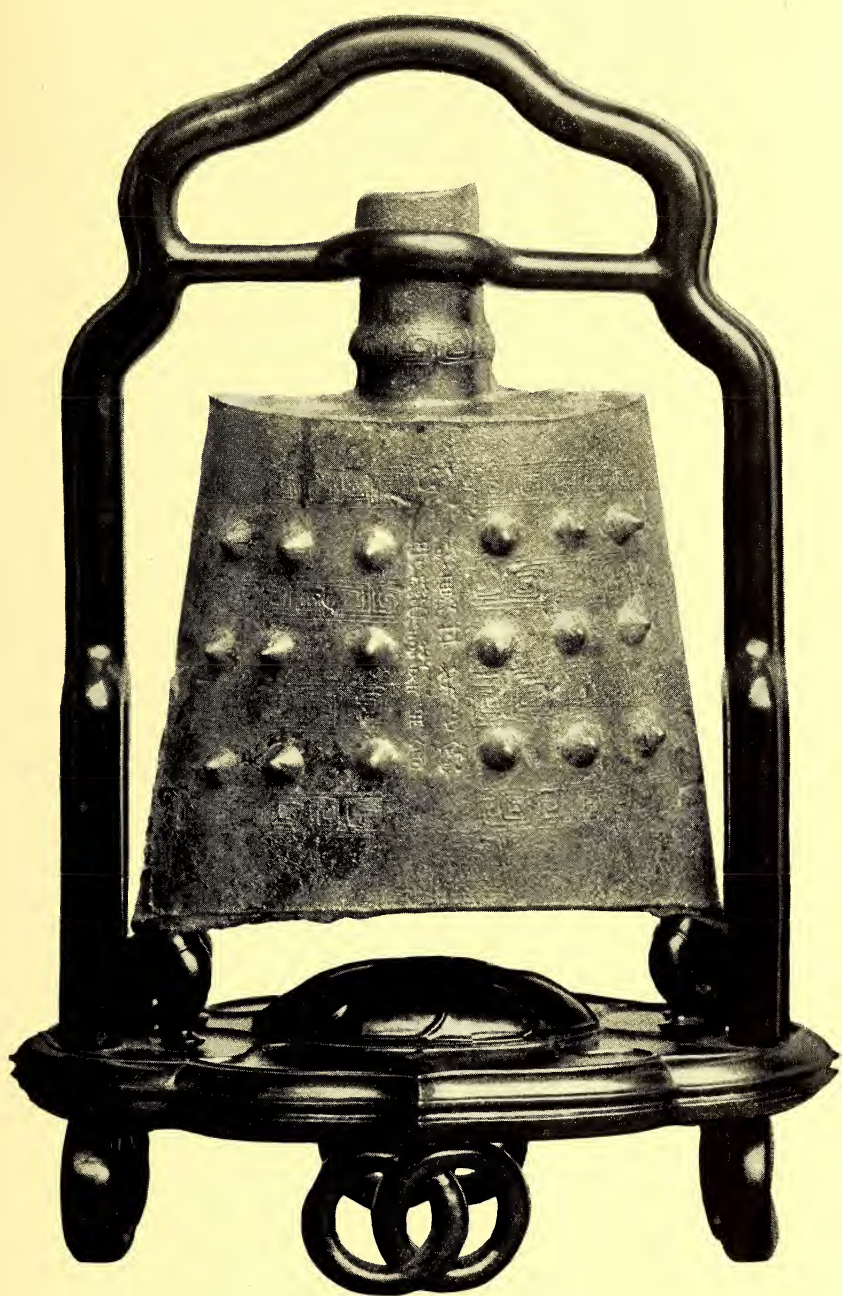
(Illustrated.)



326—LARGE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL TRIPOD JAR

Height, 12 inches; diameter, 14 inches.

Round shape with arched handles attached to the outer rim. The body, raised on three curved feet, presents a series of border motifs, in impressed serpentine scrolls together with small spiral details. These bands are succeeded below by bordering of palmations. Fine patina of light olive tones. Ascribable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand and cover, the latter ornamented with a jade knob.



327—ANTIQUE BRONZE SACRIFICIAL JAR

Height, 10½ inches; diameter, 13 inches.

Wide globular form with short, broad neck, and three ram's-head handles on the shoulder, with an equal number of vertical ridges on the body below. Surface covered by archaic and convoluted scroll motifs, together with contiguous (*lei-wên*) fretted groundwork, relieved by three lateral ridges and concluding with a *lei-wên* meander band near base. Patina of olive-green tone. Attributable to the T'ang or Sung era.

328—ANTIQUE BRONZE VASE

Height, 13 inches; diameter, 9 inches.

Fine oviform with a short receding neck, and ring base; sustaining two conventional monster-head handles, with loops and loose rings at the shoulder, followed on the neck above by four smaller rings. On the body between successive grooves and ridges are five bands with a small intricate diaper pattern. The richly mottled patina shows incrustated verdigris-green and brownish tones. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

329—ANCIENT BRONZE BELL

Height, 14¾ inches; width, 11½ inches.

With stand: Height, 24½ inches; width, 16 inches.

Lenticular form with flat shoulder and a tubular top or handle. The two curved sides present a series of incuse fretted scroll bands, which alternate with pointed *ju*, or nipple-bosses, arranged in rows of three. The vertical central surface bears an incised inscription with the name of the founder. Coated with a blended brown and green patina. Similar bells are illustrated in native catalogues of ancient bronzes of the Chou Dynasty. Without clappers, such bells are struck from the outside, with hardwood mallets. Has arched teakwood standard for suspension.

(*Illustrated.*)



330—*LARGE BRONZE TRIPOD JAR WITH COVER*

Height, 11½ inches; diameter, 14 inches.

Low globular shape, with two arched handles on outer rim; raised on three curving feet. (Used originally for sacrificial ceremonies and ancestor-worship.) The exterior surface is ornamented with two broad borders, which uniformly display archaic dragon motifs in scrolling forms, in low relief, together with small spiral details. The cover, with three annular attachments, sustains similar borderings of dragon-scrolls in low relief. Invested with a fine patina of olive-green tones, showing russet-red flecking. Chou type; ascribable to the Han era. Has teak-wood stand.





331—ANTIQUE BRONZE ~~CLOCK~~ *Vase*

Height, 15¾ inches; diameter, 8½ inches.

Quadrangular, with ovated contour, straight flanged base, and short receding neck; the four sides holding conventional mask handles with loops and loose rings. The sides uniformly display large archaic scrolls, midst a field of small dragon-diapering. Thickly incrustated brown patina. Characteristic Han example. Has teakwood stand. *530*

332—ANCIENT BRONZE VASE

Height, 14 inches; diameter, 14 inches.

Broad ovoid body with attenuated neck, spreading lip, and slightly spreading base. Ornamented with cording, tied so as to form a double series of panelings, enclosing small wave and diaper fret patterns, in miniature. Blended patina of olive-brown and green tones. A fine Han example. Has teakwood stand. *450*

(Illustrated.)

333—ANCIENT BRONZE TRIPOD JAR WITH COVER

Height, 12½ inches; diameter, 12 inches.

Broad globular (*Ting*) form with two angular rim handles, and curving feet. Used originally for sacrificial food in ancestor-worship. Exterior embellishment presenting a series of impressed linear borders, with small vermiform scrolls suggesting archaic dragon motifs, with a leaf band below the borders separated by a horizontal median ridge. The bronze cover, with similar fretted and scroll bordering, is surmounted by a flanged knob. Invested with a thick incrustated and soft green-toned patina. Chou type; attributable to the close of that era, or to the following Han Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.

(Illustrated.)

334—ANCIENT BRONZE TIGER GONG

Height, 16½ inches; diameter, 9 inches.

Tall inverted jar shape, tapering downward from the bulbous shoulder. The flat lid-formed top sustains a walking tiger to serve as a handle for suspension. The base underneath is left open for the emission of sound. Fashioned without ornament, the body presents a mottled olive-brown patina, with blended incrustations of rare malachite tints. Similar examples figure in native works on ancient bronzes attributed to the Chou Dynasty. Has teakwood stand.



335—*LARGE DAMASCENED BRONZE VASE*

Height, 16 inches; diameter, 13½ inches.

Tall oviform with flaring neck, the shoulder sustaining two loop handles with conventional animal-heads, followed below by a third handle on one face. The damascened embellishment in silver and gold, presenting a series of archaic borders in recurrent scroll design, is succeeded below by a serrated leaf bordering which vaguely displays the ogre lineaments. The blended patina includes russet-red, brown and green tones. Interior of neck sustains as an inscription the seal of a high official, with the name Wong Tou. Ascribed to the T'ang or Sung Dynasty. Has carved teakwood stand.





336—*LARGE COPPER-INCORUSTED BRONZE VASE*

Height, 18½ inches; diameter, 13 inches.

Molded in ovated shape with low spreading base and two bird-head side handles projecting from the neck. Body with inlaid copper embellishment presenting a series of four panels on either face, uniformly ornamented with archaic dragon scrolls, together with linear bordering; the neck is surrounded by key-fret and serrated bands, the base finished in dragon panels. Has a rich olive-brown patina of even tonality. Attributable to the Han Dynasty. Has carved teakwood stand.

337—*ANTIQUE BRONZE VASE*

Height, 16½ inches; diameter, 12½ inches.

Oviform with attenuated neck, sustaining two conventional monster-head handles with annular loops at the shoulder. The bulbous body presents wide braided or cord meshes at the horizontal and vertical intersections of bands of cording which form panels that separately disclose small impressed dragon scrolls. Blended patina of russet and brown tones. Attributable to the Five Short Dynasties, or pro-T'ang era. Has teakwood stand.

(Illustrated.)

338—*LARGE BRONZE TRIPOD BOWL*

Height, 17 inches; diameter, 16½ inches.

Deep rounded form, with angular upturned handles at rim. Raised on three curved feet, which are ornamented with ogre lineaments and dentated ridges. The body has raised border designs involving interlaced dragon-scroll motifs. These patterns are divided by six vertical protruding ridges and a horizontal twisted or corded band; another bordering in leaf form follows below. Rich mottled patina of light olive-green. Interior sustains an incuse inscription in tablet form and hieroglyphics, the cryptic and admonitory meanging of which is not readily decipherable. Ascribable to the Han era. Fitted with massive teakwood stand.

(Illustrated.)

339—*LARGE ANTIQUE BRONZE VASE*

Height, 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, 14 inches.

Broad, globular body with tapering neck, supporting two conventional monster-head handles with loose rings. The remaining surface, without other embellishment, presents a rich mottled patina, including blended russet, olive-brown and malachite- or verdigris-green tones. Fine Han example. Illustrated in native books on ancient bronzes. Has massive carved teakwood stand.

(Illustrated.)

340—*INLAID BRONZE ANIMAL-FORM VESSEL ON WHEELS*

Height, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; length, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Representing a mythological ram, on four wheels; used on altars during the performance of the ancestor-worship ceremonies. The small cover on the back has a cicada fly, as a knob, and the horns on the head are in the round. The body shows oxidized silver incrustations in scrolled bands to suggest the wool, while bold spiral gold inlay outlines the leg joints. Brown patina. Large and rare; attributable to the T'ang or Sung Dynasty. Similar examples figure in native books on bronzes. Has carved stand.

(Illustrated.)

341—*ANCIENT BRONZE BELL*

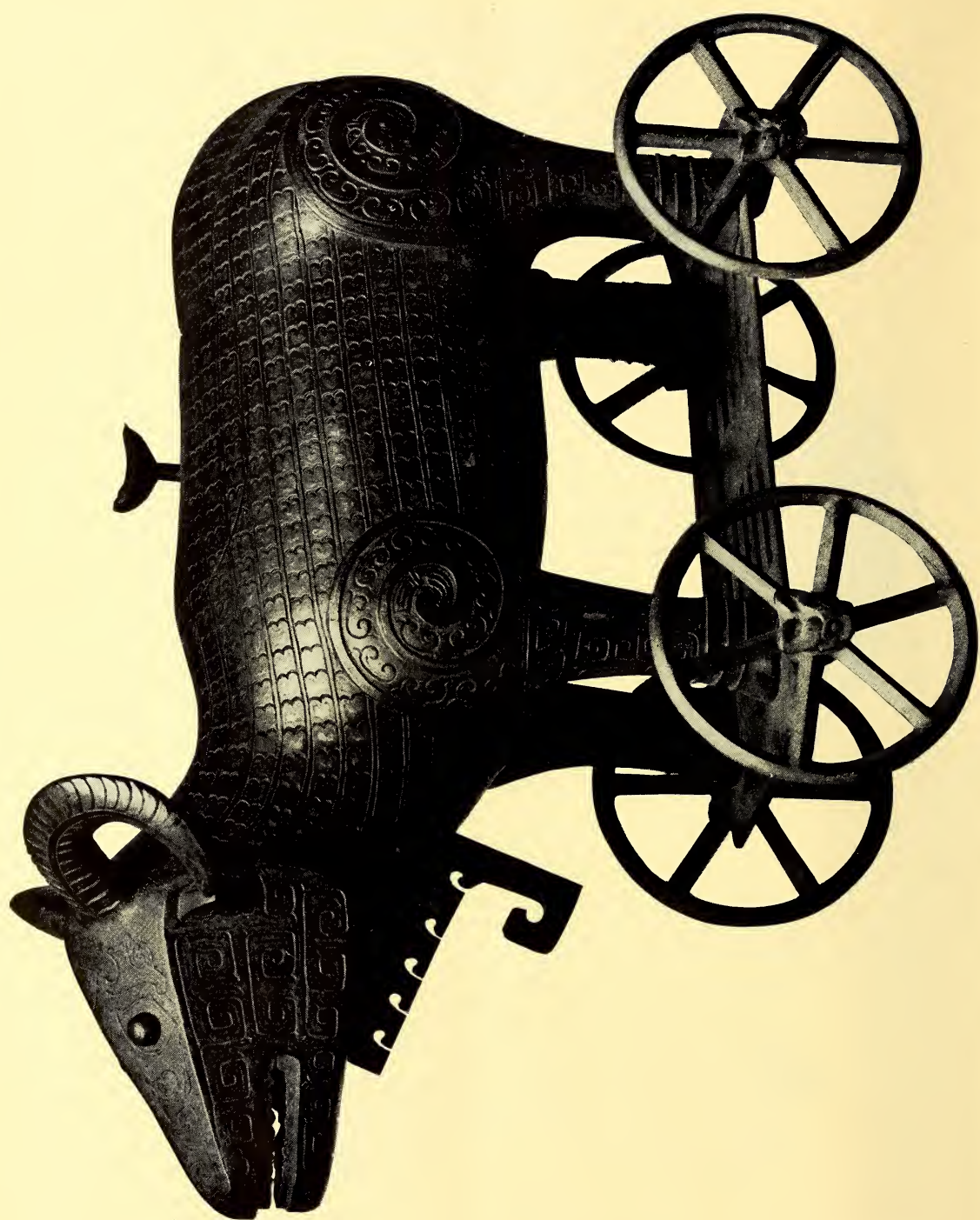
Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches.

With stand: Height, 31 inches; width, 19 inches.

Lenticular shape with narrow cylindric top for suspension; edges slightly curved. The convex obverse and reverse present varied incuse inscriptions of dedication to the sun and moon, with special names of Long Chung and Ho Shang, together with rows of *ju* or pointed nipple bosses, arranged in the usual order of three rows, and eighteen to the side. The upper section shows cloud scrolls. Blended olive-brown and green patina. This bell is probably unique, though similar in form to those figured in ancient bronze catalogues. Attributable to the Chou Dynasty. Has an arched teakwood stand for suspension.

(Illustrated.)





342—TALL BRONZE TRIPOD COLANDER, OR YEN

Height, 19¾ inches; diameter, 12 inches.

Ancient composite (*hsien*) shape, used for steaming grain or herbs at sacrificial ceremonies; with arched rim handles; surmounting a bulbous tripod with tapering feet, which display in bold relief the *t'ao t'ieh yên*, or ogre lineaments. The upper section of the vessel is encircled by an archaic dragon-scroll band in low relief. The interior bears an old incuse inscription. Deep incrustated patina displaying blended russet-red, brown and malachite hues of unusual quality. This remarkable Shang type may be attributed to the Chou or early Han era. Has massive carved teakwood stand and cover, the latter mounted with an old white jade ornament.

(*Illustrated.*)

343—REMARKABLE BRONZE VASE

Height, 19½ inches; diameter, 12 by 10 inches.

Tall quadrangular shape with flattened neck and swelling body, with two free projecting monster-head handles. The archaic ornament in relief presents the lineaments of the *haou t'ien* or admonitory tiger head, well defined by vigorous lines against a small-fretted ground. Neck and base display bold serpentine scrolls, suggestive of the primitive evolution of the tiger and dragon conflict. Incrustated patina, showing malachite and other green tones, midst earthy agglomerations from long burial. Similar examples are illustrated in native books on old bronzes, but this example appears to be unique. Attributable to the close of the Chou period. Has carved teakwood stand.

(*Illustrated.*)

344—LARGE ANCIENT BRONZE GONG

Height, 30½ inches; width, 19 by 16 inches.

With stand: Height, 43 inches; width, 27½ inches.

Tall ovated jar-shape tapering downward from the bulbous shoulder. The flat lid-top, which is fastened to the rim, supports a tiger, to serve as a handle for suspension, the base underneath being left open for the emission of sound. Fashioned without ornament, the surface presenting a deep brown patina with thick incrustations. A similar example of the Chou Dynasty figures in the "Hsi Ch'ing Ku Chien," published under Emperor Ch'ien-lung. Has arched teakwood standard for suspension.

(*Illustrated.*)

345—*JEWELLED TIBETAN GILT BRONZE STATUETTE*

Height, 6½ inches; width, 3¼ by 3¼ inches.

Representing Kuan-yin (Avalōkitês-vara), the Chinese goddess of mercy, seated upon a lotus thalamus. The deity in traditional pose is shown with elongated ears of Buddhahood, clad in rich attire, and wearing a tiara with a jeweled setting. Mounted on gilt bronze base studded with jewels. Date: Early XVIth century. Ta Ming Dynasty. Extra teakwood stand with silver wire inlaying.

346—*GILT BRONZE STATUETTE*

Height, 8½ inches; width, 5 by 6 inches.

Representing a seated Buddhist priest, whose flowing robes are enriched with chased bordering; shaven head, long ear lobes, and hands in traditional pose. This image has a gilt bronze base with a flaming "sun-ger" (*fanagoko*) or "black plaque," in arched form. The figure shows earthy incrustations from burial. Bears a mark; attributable to the Ming Dynasty.

347—*JEWELLED GILT BRONZE BIRD VASE*

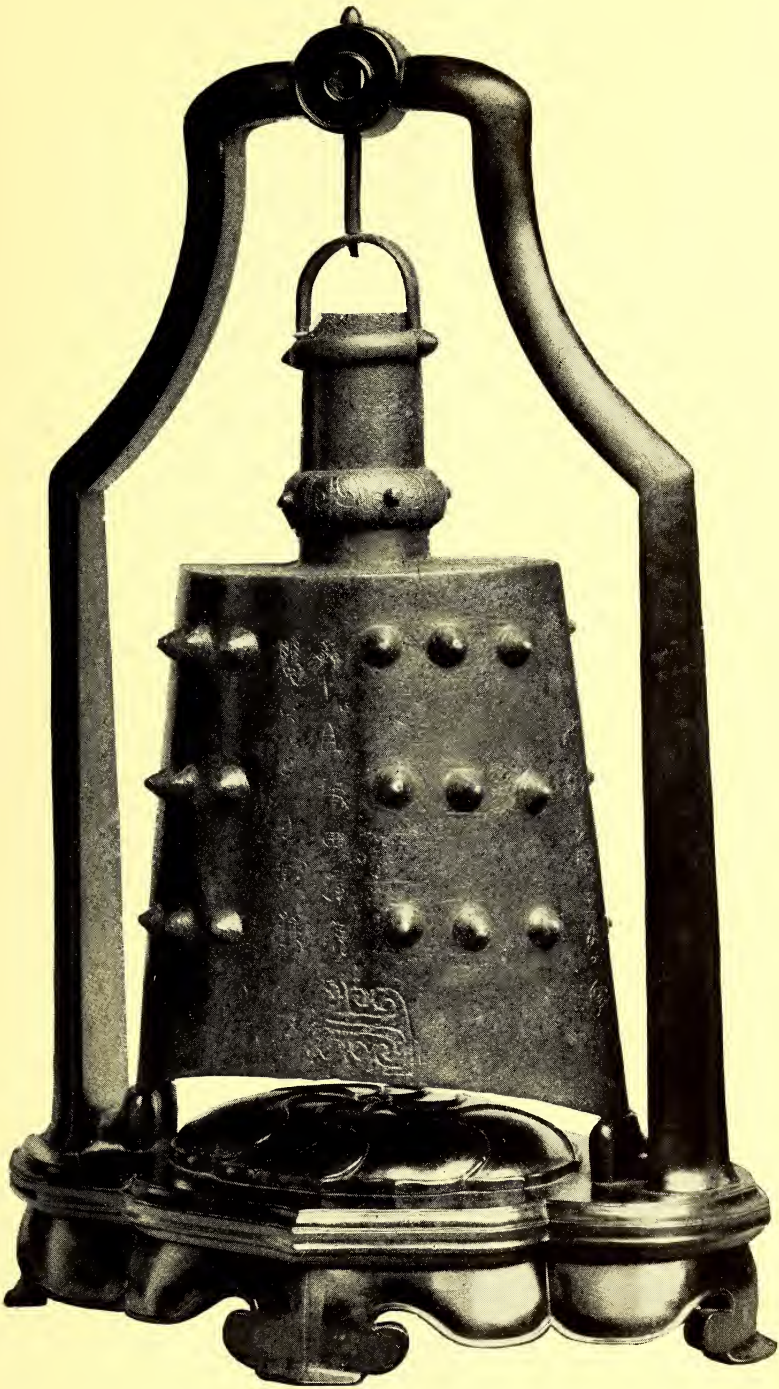
Height, 7½ inches; width, 6 by 5½ inches.

Presenting a pair of megapodes or "jungle fowl," resting upon a rustic base, surrounded by herbage; with hollowed mount between them, forming the vessel. Parcel gilt plumage is carefully indicated by chasing, while wings and receptacle are incrustated with varied semi-precious hard-stones. Era of Ch'ien-lung (1736-1795).

348—*PAIR OF CLOISONNÉ CANDLESTICKS*

Height, 13¾ inches; diameter, 5 inches.

Conventional tubular form, with prickets. The cloisonné enamel with turquoise-blue ground, showing arabesque scrolls, and lotus flowers. Circular "shou" marks and archaic dragon motifs appearing on bell-shaped bases; including parcel gilding mounting. Date: Ta Ch'ing Dynasty.







349—MING CLOISONNÉ ENAMEL VASE

Height, 14 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter, 11 inches.

Broad globular form with tapering neck and spreading base; shoulder sustaining grotesque animal-head handles and enameled rings. The cloisonné enamel embellishment presents a deep turquoise ground with a pair of lapis-blue dragons in pursuit of the sacred pearl, midst conventional red nebulae, scrolls, and varicolored cloud patches. The neck sustains a like turquoise-blue ground, with a purple grapevine motif enclosed between an imbricated leaf border and a blue band with plum blossoms in varied colors. The base shows a wave pattern and horses. Ming Dynasty; probably Wan-li. Has teakwood stand.

350—*LARGE CLOISONNE ENAMEL VASE*

Height, 18 inches; diameter, 8½ inches.

Bottle-shape, with tall slender neck sustaining two enameled handles in fabulous phoenix-bird design. The cloisonné embellishment with turquoise-blue ground presenting floral designs in varied colors together with lapis-blue lanceolated bordering. Around the body are four circular medallions with *shou* characters in turquoise and lapis-blue tones, enclosed by a ring of jet black. Date: Early Ch'ien-lung (1736-1795). Has teakwood stand.

351—*LARGE MING CLOISONNÉ ENAMEL VASE*

Height, 21½ inches; diameter, 14 inches.

Bulbous pear-shape with grotesque bird-head handles and loose bronze rings. The cloisonné embellishment, with rich turquoise-blue ground, presents a pair of dragons rising from the sea in quest of the sacred jewel, midst nebulae and small cloud patches, uniformly rendered in several colors. The receding neck displays conventional lotus flowers in typical colors, separated by narrow blue and flowered bands from the upper grapevine motifs. Date: Wan Li period. Ta Ming Dynasty.

352—*LARGE CLOISONNÉ TEMPLE SET*

Consisting of five pieces, viz.:

A: *LARGE INCENSE BURNER*, forming the center-piece, fashioned in quadrangular shape, with four tubular feet that sustain cloisonné enamel embellishment and gilt bronze dragon-heads; two arched handles finish the upper rim. The body, including corner and side ridges, presents cloisonné motifs in archaic design and varied light colors on a turquoise-blue ground. Oblong cover, with similar cloisonné embellishment, surmounted by a large gilt bronze knob with openwork in dragon and cloud design. Ta Ch'ing Dynasty.

Height, 19 inches; width, 12 inches.

B: *PAIR OF PRICKET CANDLESTICKS*, in rectangular form, with spreading base, and cloisonné embellishment on a turquoise-blue ground.

Height, 16½ inches.

C: *PAIR OF BEAKERS*, quadrangular shape, with spreading neck and base sustaining cloisonné leaf bordering on a turquoise-blue ground, to match the preceding objects. Teakwood stand for each.

Height, 16 inches.





353—CLOISONNÉ ENAMEL AND GILT BRONZE ALTAR SET

Garniture of five pieces, comprising:

A: OBLONG INCENSE BURNER, with two gilt dragon handles, and four gilt (dragon-headed) feet to match. The sides presenting cloisonné floral and fret designs in varied brilliant colors, on turquoise-blue ground. Shoulder finished with gilt bronze gadroon bordering. Dome-shape cover of gilt bronze openwork, enriched with champlévé enamel in colors, is surmounted by a large gilt bronze coiling dragon knob with openwork cloud forms. Era of Ch'ien-lung (1736-1795).

Height, 12¾ inches; width, 9 inches with handles; body, 6 inches by 5 inches.

B: PAIR OF BEAKERS, to match. Quadrangular shape. The cloisonné decoration showing turquoise-blue ground with palmation, lotus flowers and mask designs.

Height, 9½ inches; width, 4⅞ by 4⅞ inches.

C: PAIR OF PRICKET CANDLESTICKS, with similar turquoise-blue ground and floral motifs in varied colors, including gilt gadroon borders, to match the preceding objects.

Height, 10½ inches.

All fitted with teakwood stands.

(Illustrated.)

354—TALL MING CLOISONNÉ VASE WITH CLOCK

Height, 21½ inches; width, 11½ by 9 inches.

Flattened quadrangular shape with ovated contour and grotesque phoenix-bird handles, enriched by turquoise-blue enameling. Obverse side (holding white enameled dial in Roman notation) presents archaic lapis-blue dragons and phoenix-head scrolls on turquoise-blue ground, supplemented with rosette forms. The reverse displays a cloisonné panel with figure of a mandarin and two attendants, who carry disks bearing the character meaning "happiness." Neck is encircled by scalloped bordering together with fretted corner palmations—while a meander and serrated border, in varied colors, on turquoise-blue ground finishes the base. Ta Ming Dynasty.

355—*LARGE CLOISONNÉ ENAMEL TRIPOD*

Height, 16½ inches; diameter, 13 inches.

Rounded semi-globular form with arched rim handles; raised on three tubular feet, the cloisonné design, on turquoise-blue ground, presenting a double bordering of angular dragon scrolls, followed below by a bordering of descending scalloped forms, with archaic design, involving mask-like details; followed below by green flowered diaper pattern. The three legs present dragon scrolls similar to the body. Early Ch'ien-lung. Teakwood stand with cover.

356—*LARGE CLOISONNÉ INCENSE BURNER*

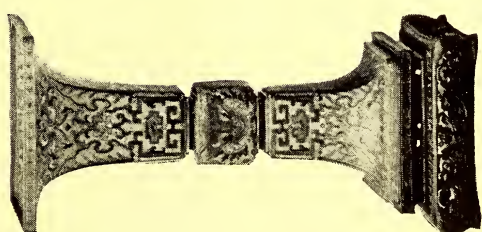
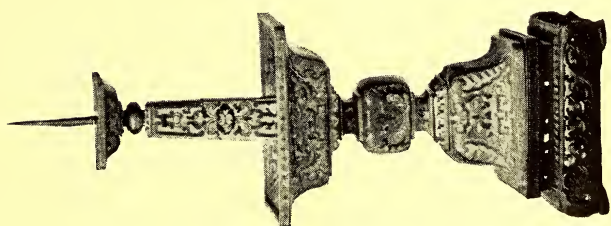
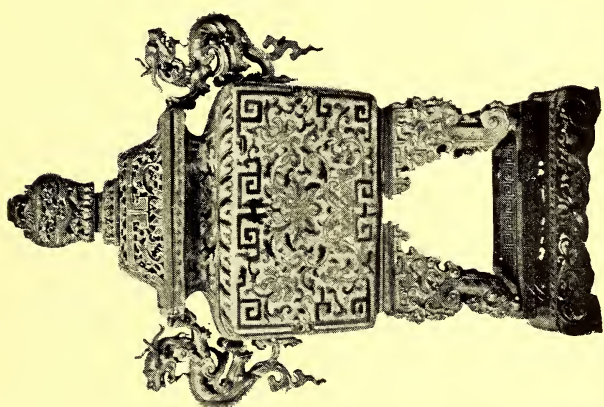
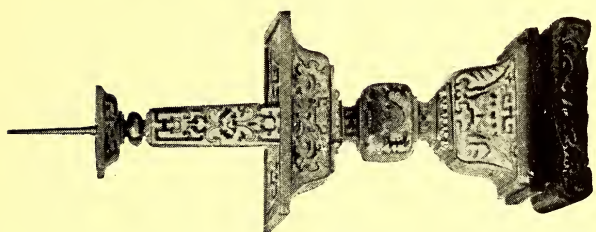
Height, 27 inches (with cover); width, 16 by 14 inches.

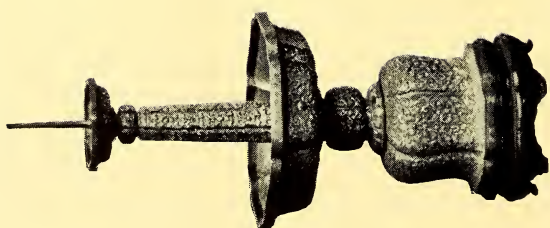
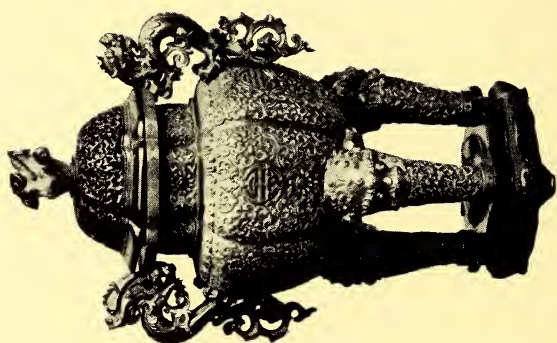
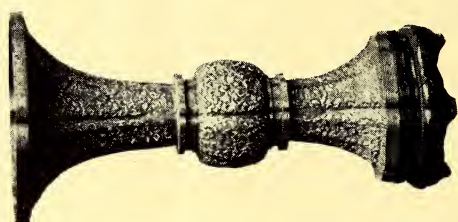
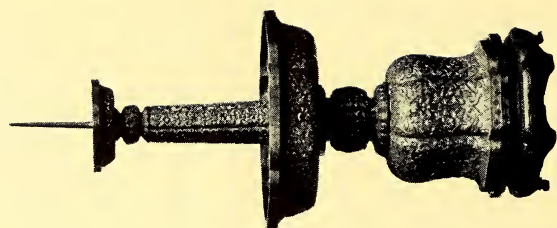
Quadrangular shape with vertical dentated ridges at sides and corners; two arched and enameled rim handles; oblong body raised on four archaic gilt bronze legs, designed to represent leaping fish. The cloisonné embellishment presents gluttonous ogre lineaments, copied from ancient bronzes, rendered in rich enamels on a ground of deep turquoise-blue, with varied borders. The domed cover, of gilt bronze with cloisonné, involves openwork bat and cloud motifs, and is surmounted by a grotesque lion. Has teakwood stand.

357—*TWO LARGE CLOISONNÉ PALACE INCENSE BURNERS*

Height, 36 inches; width, 20 by 16 inches. Total height, 42 inches.

Quadrilateral shape with vertical *arête* ridges at corners and sides, and two arched rim handles. Raised on four grotesque gilt bronze fish-dragon feet, with cloisonné embellishment; the body presenting archaic *haou t'een* or ogre-mask motifs in cloisonné designs copied from ancient bronzes, in varied colors on a turquoise-blue ground. The upper band shows lapis-blue and yellow dragon scrolls. The dome-shape covers of gilt bronze sustain dragon motifs and green enameled disk symbols, and have grotesque lion finials. Oblong teakwood stands.





358—CHAMPLEVÉ AND GILT BRONZE ALTAR SET

Garniture de cheminée of five pieces, comprising:

A: LARGE INCENSE BURNER, quadrifoliate shape with dragon handles; raised on four monster-head feet. Parcel-gilt copper, enriched with champlevé enameling to represent quartz, turquoise and lapis-lazuli, together with coral incrustations, in floral and scalloped designs including bats and circular *shou* devices, meaning happiness and longevity. Has teakwood cover with carnelian agate ornament. Date: Era of Ch'ien-lung (1736-1795).

Height, 18½ inches; width, 13 inches.

B: PAIR OF BEAKERS, hexagonal shape, of repoussé gilt copper and incrustated enamel lotus flowers, with borderings to match.

Height, 13 inches; diameter, 7 inches.

C: PAIR OF PRICKET CANDLESTICKS, of gilt copper with similar turquoise, lapis and coral floral designs and borders.

Total height, 16¾ inches.

Teakwood stands for the set.

(*Illustrated.*)

359—TWO LARGE JEWELLED AND GILT BRONZE CAKE BOXES

Height, 5½ inches; diameter, 12½ inches.

Low circular shape; cover and sides displaying delicately chased bordering in intricate swastika and "T" fret patterns, enriched by ruby and brilliant glass studding. Center of cover sustaining a stellated rosette design, jeweled in emerald and amethyst-colored glass, surrounded by four emblematical bats in ruby-like setting. Date: Ta Ch'ing Dynasty. Have teakwood stands.

(*Illustrated.*)

360—TWO LARGE JEWELLED GILT BRONZE WALL VASES

Height, 16 inches; width, 8¾ inches.

Gourd-shape with flat back. Ornate designs in gilt bronze, including ruby and sapphire-colored glass, in wreath and border motifs. Each section enclosing a medallion with a gilt character (*Ta keih*) meaning "great prosperity." The gourds symbolize long life. Ta Ch'ing Dynasty.

(*Illustrated.*)

361—*TWO GILT BRONZE AND CHAMPLEVÉ LANTERNS*

Height, 23 inches; width, 10 by 8 inches.

Tall double-lozenge form, with painted glass faces and open sides. Raised from their bases on slender stems and surmounted by pagoda-like domes of openwork gilt bronze. Champlevé enamel embellishment, showing delicate bordering and wave motifs. Obverse and reverse hold swastika emblems. The domed tops are crowned by lapis-lazuli spheres, and the glass panels are lined with green silk. Era of Ch'ien-lung (1736-1795). Has teakwood stand.

362—*PAIR OF TALL CLOISONNÉ TEMPLE LANTERNS*

Height, 25½ inches; width, 8 by 8 inches.

Quadrilateral shapes, with ornate reticulated gilt bronze details and cloisonné-colored enameling on turquoise-blue ground. Central section showing truncated corners in fretted designs with slanting ends; sustaining glass panels on four sides; uniformly painted with sacred white elephant subjects. Upper section, or covering, fashioned to resemble a tilted roof, with pierced work of gilt bronze and cloisonné enameling; topped by a small gilt bronze dome. The base shows small gilt bronze balustrades and openwork, together with cloisonné enameled arabesque motifs on turquoise-blue ground. Era of Ch'ien-lung (1736-1795).

363—*LARGE GILT BRONZE CLOCK*

Height, 30 inches; width, 18 by 14 inches.

Round white enamel dial with Roman numerals; raised on four ornamental scroll feet and mounted upon a square, massive base, the latter, with European and Chinese designs, sustaining gilt bronze railing and dragon brackets at the four corners. Mechanical performing acrobats and jugglers. Hand-made movement with chimes.

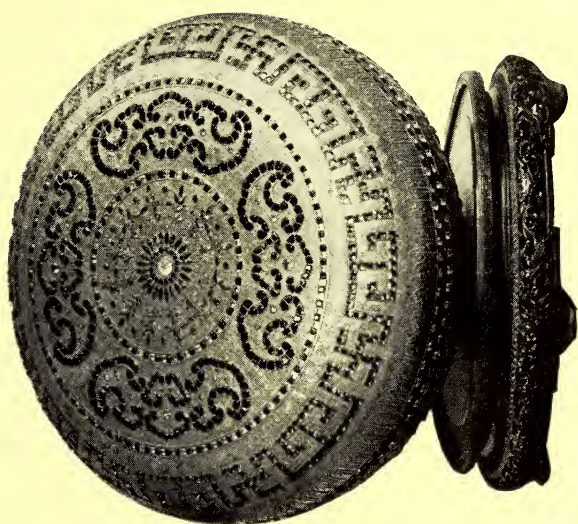
364—*LARGE GILT BRONZE CLOCK*

To match the preceding.

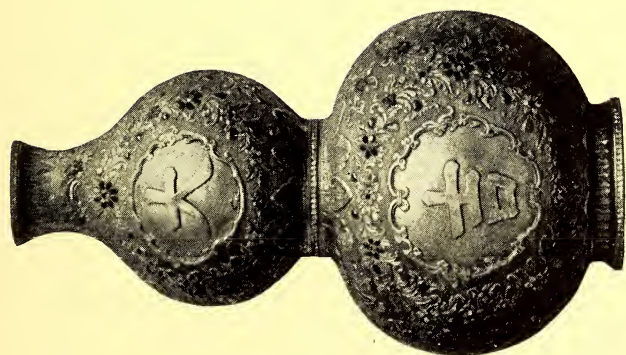
NOTE: The above clocks were presented to Prince Kung (Kung Ching Wang) by Bow Chung Tang, a former Prime Minister, during the reign of Hsien Feng or T'ing-chih (1851-1874).



360



359



360

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